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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 119 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

Six Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

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Agents,
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

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Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital		£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital		£1,000,000
Reserve Fund		£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

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Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
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Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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BEST CUISINE.
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THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

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ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
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HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

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CONFECTIONERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS.

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BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES AND BISCUITS.

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14-18, Green Street, Fort.
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

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Matheran
Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.
It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.
Blocks also reserved for European visitors.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

NOW ON
ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
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FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 863

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more than anything in the present-day conditions and to win anything like success a man must be absolutely fit and well, otherwise he cannot stand the constant physical and mental strain of modern business life. However, there are so many existing ailments and physical imperfections that tend to lower a man's power to "keep going," that very few can say they are really fit.

The "physically perfect" are very few and far between and to these this offer is of no interest, but to the many sufferers handicapped by Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, we offer our descriptive

Booklet—FREE.

This booklet describes the aim and object of Erectruss, the latest mechanical device for the treatment of Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility "without drugs."

This treatment is the practical application of Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" which simply means retarding the return of blood from a part of the body for a desired period, thus creating an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part. The blood is acknowledged to be the finest possible curative agent, so the advantages of this method over drugs are apparent.

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For All Pain Troubles

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30 Years' Experience.

Experts in stains removing without cleaning the whole garment.

DRY CLEANING WITHOUT AID OF WATER

If within 24 hours, Extra Charges.

Except old white flannels and white Silks.

Discoloured Flannels Renovated by Chemical process.

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EST. 1890.

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KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS in white Lenses.

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A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc.

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LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

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C. BHOGILAL & Co

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MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floor Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

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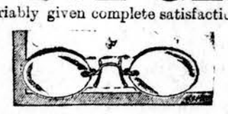

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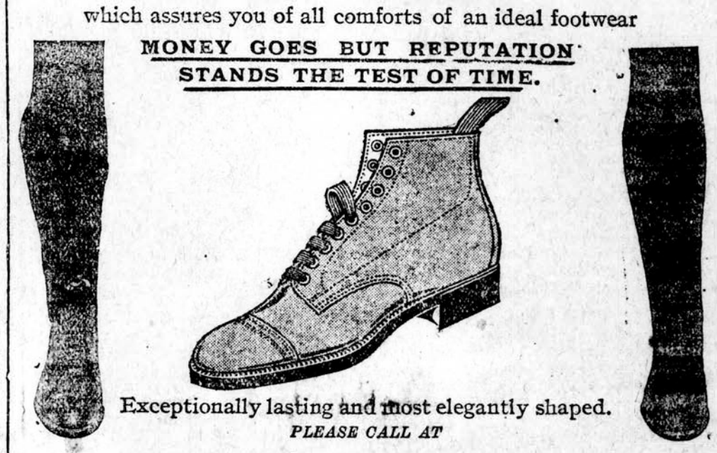

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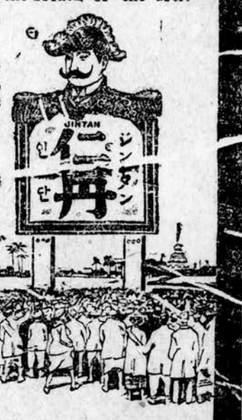

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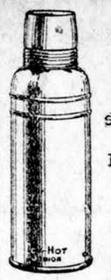

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These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision besides sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 rupee.)

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"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

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Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED.—MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS desirous of granting the agency for their goods, or wishing to send goods for sale on commission, should apply to GHANSHAMDAS KALUMAL ASHAR, Busra. 8155.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

DR. RAYAKAR has removed his Manhar Homoeopathic Dispensary opposite Bhuleshwar Library.
Hours 7-30—9-30 a.m., 3-0 to 6-30 p.m (S. T.) 8133

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 678

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED FOR SERVICE AT ADEN.—Two MOTOR BOAT DRIVERS. Selected candidates should be capable of undertaking ordinary running repairs and maintaining their motors in good order. Pay etc. according to qualifications. Apply personally DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Bombay Dockyard. 8170.

WANTED—For Service in India and Mesopotamia.
(a) OVERSEERS, on Rs. 100 in India Rs. 225 in Mesopotamia.
(b) SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 in India Rs. 120 in Mesopotamia.
Apply stating age and qualification to THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER.
8148 Karachi.

WANTED—Three B.Sc.'s for the posts of SCIENCE TEACHERS in Government High Schools of Nerbudda Circle and some B.A.'s strong in English, Mathematics or Sanskrit, on Rs. 60 per month (with future prospects). Apply with statement of age and certificates of character to:
KHAN BAHADUR NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMED, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C. P.
16-5-1917. 8201

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT. Must be conversant with English correspondence and type-writing. Apply in writing to MANAGER, RIPON CLUB, Esplanade Road, stating salary required. 8200

WANTED.—FORD CAR DRIVER for Ahmednagar. Good wages given. Apply to:—
J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
8161. Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WANTED—A SMART BOOK-KEEPING CLERK. Should be a typist. Apply with previous experience and salary to Box No. 789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," 8182

WANTED—A COMPETENT CARDER and a COMPETENT SPINNER to work in the Lahore Spg. and Wg. Mills, Co., Ltd., Shahdara. Applications with copies of testimonials stating experience and terms etc., to be sent to Messrs. HARKISHANLAL and SONS, Shahdara (near Lahore). 8197

WANTED—Two qualified DRIVERS for steam road roller for about months from 1st June to end of October 1917, monthly pay Rs. 50. Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency to reach the Undersigned not later than 31st May, 1917.
N. N. AYYANGAR,
8132 Executive Engineer, Kanara. Dist.

WANTED.—FOR THE BHAVNAGAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:—
(1) Two Assistant Surgeons, initial pay Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 100, 125, 150 and 200.
(2) Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Initial pay Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 90 per mensem according to vacancy in the grades, which are at present Rs. 30, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.
The services pensionable and leave, etc, according to State rules, almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials, to Dr. P. Deb, M.B., C.M. (Edinburgh), Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 8177.

WANTED for I. W. T. and Railway Stores Shipping Office No. 14 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay.
12 STORES RECEIVING and SHIPPING INSPECTORS; salaries up to 120 rupees per mensem.
2 OFFICE CLERKS must be *expert* typists; salaries up to 80 rupees per mensem.
4 OFFICE CLERKS must also be good typists; salaries up to 60 rupees per mensem.
12 TALLY CLERKS must be experienced men; salaries up to 60 rupees per mensem. Only first class men with good reference need apply.
Call 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturday, 19th May, 1917. 8202

WANTED

YOUNG and energetic PARSI M.A.LL.B. is open to engagement as a Secretary or companion to an estate-holder or a Prince in India or for any other responsible situation. Apply to Box No. 788, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8176.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

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FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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1914 MODEL, four cylinder torpedo body, "Berliet taxi" fully insured, with metre, new tyres, new hood, cushion covers and all accessories. Light on tyres and petrol consumption twenty-two miles per gallon. For particulars apply to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8169.

ROVER MOTORCYCLE 3½ H.P., 3 speed complete 1916 model, in excellent condition Rs. 1,200. B. S. A. 1915 Model 4½ H.P., chain com belt, 3 speed countershaft, Rs. 1,150. Both include lamp, horn, tools. One Humber 3½ H.P. fixed engine, lamp horn Rs. 500. WELLINGTON, EAST STREET, Poona. 8163

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Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Rs 210, Brief	225
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Williams No. 4 Foolscap	40

Caribonum Carbon Papers. Best in use Rs. 7 per Box. Finest typewriter ribbons at Rs. 2 each. Repairs to typewriters a speciality.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
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Tele: "Writertype."

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Yost No. A, Visible, Fine	125
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	130
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used,	170
Senta, Portable, Visible, L. Case, New	180
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FOR SALE—At HALF PRICE, Shares of PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCK TYRE and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd. Apply to Box No. 790, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8183

OR SALE.—CHARRON CAR, 12 Model 15 h. p. 4 Cylinder 5 seater Torpedo Body, new paint, hood, tyres tubes, complete with Stepney wheel, side and tail lamp, horn, tools &c. Complete net price Rs. 4,200. Apply to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8116.

TO BE LET

TO LET—Very commodious Bunglow with grounds stabling, etc. from 1st June, now in occupation of Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital, Girgaum Back Road, Parnekwadi. Inquire on the premises. 8199

DEOLALI. "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGLOW at Warden Road, opposite Battery, belonging to the late Mr. Naranji Parmanand. Apply to MR. MATHURADAS MUNJI, Jariwalla Mansion. Hughes Road. Bombay. 8172

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—In Fort, near Hongkong Bank RASTGOFTAR BUILDING, third floor with electric fittings fit for offices. Apply to MANAGER. HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, Kambekar Street, P. O. No. 3. 8102

TO BE LET—One storeyed building with Terrace, suitable for Restaurant and Billiard Hall, adjacent to Imperial Cinema nd facing Lamington and Girgaum Back oad. Apply SETH TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS. Girgaum. 8140

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. 'LUZON MARU' having arrived in Bombay from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No Survey will be held on Cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Bills for claims should be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Bombay.
Bombay, 18th May 1917.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY."

Arrived on the 18th May. 1917.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival. or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.).
8194 Agents.
Home Street.
Bombay,

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.
JEENA & Co.,
64, Churchgate Street,
808 Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO COAL CONSUMERS.

COAL CONSUMERS in Bombay are informed that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have a small stock of Coal on hand and are prepared to consider applications for the same. Applications should be received by the undersigned by the evening of the 21st instant. Allotments will only be made to consumers who are in urgent need of Coal.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Secretaries Coal Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 18th May, 1917. 8198

GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

NEW courses to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 20th 1917.
Subjects:—Mercantile Law, Accounting and Auditing.
Fees:—Rs. 60 per term
Hours:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m
Further particulars will be published early in June.
Applications for admission with the qualifications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL. But all information relating to the conditions of the Diploma must be obtained from the SECRETARY, Accountancy Diploma Board, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 8178.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS and DEPOSITORS of the HINDU URBAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, Ltd. in liquidation, to apply to the undersigned within one month from this date for the return of their monies. Otherwise their claims will be treated as lapsed.
Dated 18th May 1917.
S. K. TALAGERI, L.C.E.,
Liquidator.
Saraswati Co-operative Buildings,
Gamdevi, Bombay. 8166

NOTICE.

SELECTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE RULES.

COMPANIES and FIRMS employing men enrolled for general military service under the Indian Defence Force, Act III of 1917, are invited to assist the Selection Committee by furnishing to the undersigned at an early date the following information in regard to each member or employee usually residing in the Bombay area (i.e., the City of Bombay and the Districts of Thana, Surat, Nasik and Kolaba, and the Native States in those Districts):—
(1) Name of each member or employee enrolled for general military service. (Any exemption granted by the Exemption Tribunal to be noted).
(2) Nature of his employment.
(3) Period of the year at which he can be spared for 3 months continuous training out of Bombay with the least inconvenience or dislocation of business.

It is suggested that Firms and Companies employing a number of men should prepare a roster of the men liable to be called out, arranging them in batches in such a way that every man will be spared for 3 months continuously at some time or other within the next 15 months.

G. W. HATCH,
President, Selection Committee
Port Trust Offices,
Ballard Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1917. 8161

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMED FAZUL MAHOMED HOOSEIN NARMAWALLA and MAHOMED SADAK MAHOMED HOOSEIN NARMAWALLA, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, charge, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house consisting of one and a half compartment standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Shaik Ally Janjikar Street and Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-seven (27) Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 130-132 Sarang Street and which all premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Memon Ahmed Esmail, on or towards the East by the Balco Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the said Shaik Ally Janjikar Street and on or towards the West by the property of Abdool Latiff bin Mahomed Habib Sufry.

Dated at Bombay this 18th day of May, 1917.
FORBES & Co.,
8179 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 250 of 1917.

RE DAVID MARCUS MOSES, of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, situate within the Fort of Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

EX PARTE:—JAMNADAS MORARJI and Ors. the Petitioning creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed DAVID MARCUS MOSES, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.,
Dated this 18th day of May, 1917.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 18th May, 1917. 8196

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai GOKLIBAI alias SURAJBAI, widow of VIJBHUKHANDAS NAGARDAS, the immoveable property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or interest therein and thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, sale line or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate lying and being at Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 192 (one hundred and ninety-two) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 710 new No. 5913 old Survey No. 1082 new Survey No. 8517 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2086 Street Nos. 244 and 248 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Old Modykhana Road on or towards the West by the property of Shanji Shivji on or towards the North by the property of Brijlal Narsey and on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Khushaldas.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 18th day of May, 1917. 8181

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. RANCHHOD RAMJI, NARROTAM RAMJI and KARSON RAMJI have purchased the undermentioned property at the auction sale thereof held on the 25th day of April, 1917. All persons, therefore, having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or Oart called "Dhulwadia" together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,692 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 547, New No. 4431 and New Survey No. 1/161 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5580 5590 and 5592 and Street Nos. 65, 66 and 68 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the Oart called "Wanta" on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhau Maddonji.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1917.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
8180 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. NAROTTAM VITHALDAS, the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right title interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at 35 Meadows Street Fort Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Pension Tax land or ground situate lying and being on the West side of third Parsi Wada Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 272 2/9 square yards or thereabouts (35 ft in breadth a 1 70 ft. in length) together with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon and together with all the fixtures annexed thereto including the electric instalation and gas fittings and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Nusserwanji M. Petit Charitable Dispensary on or towards the South by the property of Nilkanth Anant Purandare on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh and on or towards the East by the said third Parsi Wada Lane and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286 and 299 New Nos. E/1947 and 2020 Old Survey Nos. 2 and 31 and New Survey No. 6/7417 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal D. Ward No. 1591 (9) and Street No. 18.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1917.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
8195 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 19th May, 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, very rich teak and blackwood furniture including rich silk and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs; single and double door almyrahs; marble top round and octagen tables; writing tables; lady's tables; dressing tables; cabinets; arms and armless chairs; rocking chairs; curzon chairs; verandah benches; rich tapestry lined chairs; meat safe; tiled teapoy; brass cots; folding cots; leather lined sofas; cane and leather lined easy chairs; book stands; typewriting machines; phonograph record etc.
Property of a private gentleman.
1 Fancy parcel and glass door almyrah.
1 Fancy Lady's writing table.
1 Icecream machine.
1 Weighing scale.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT AKOLA IN THE BERARS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 319 of 1914.

(1) Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria Parsi, (2) Hormusji Jamsetji Billimoria Parsi and (3) Makanji Jagjivan Hindu trading together in partnership as merchants, bankers and Commission Agents under the firm name of J. H. Billimoria & Co. having their place of business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) Tricumdas Sadaram, (2) Phoimal Gulabchand and (3) Ramgopal Beharilal all Hindu merchants and Shroffs carrying on business in Bombay at Vithalwadi under the name of Motilal Tejmal, at Akola under the name Tricumdas Tejmal, and at Khamgaon under the name of Shriram Ramgopal and at other places under various other names ..... Defendants

Under instructions from the plaintiffs in the above suit the undersigned will sell on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of June 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms in Bombay situated at No. 52, Medows Street, the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in the valuable immoveable property consisting of bungalow out houses etc. situated at Akola (Mouji Tejnapore Taluka Akola) in the Berars particularly described below. The sale is being effected by the plaintiffs under the authority given to them in that behalf by a Consent Decree passed in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st day of October 1914.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauji Tejnapore Taluka Akola Jilla Akola bearing Survey No. 5, containing 2 acres and 61 gunthas or thereabouts with the bungalow and other buildings and structures standing thereon and bounded as follows on or towards the East by Public Road, on or towards the West by the River Morna, on or towards the South by the Northcote Ginning Factory and on or towards the North by Government land and the road to the Morna River.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Shroff Dilsha and Dharamshi attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4 p.m. AT KHANDALLA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT KHANDALLA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAW the 20 th May 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, three bungalows of Mr. Lakhmidas Valji which are famous for change of air and situate on a hill just near the station and opposite the Water tank at Khandalla which admeasures 20 goonthas and bear Survey Nos. 76, 77 and 189; whereof the assessment is Re. 0-6-0 which are bounded on the east by the Government land on the west by Railway line, on the north by the property of Bam Siva Koli and the south by the property of Manji Ramji Patel Kachra.

N. B.—Private offers for the above bungalows will be taken by the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 21st day of May 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses; carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order; drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs; cupboards; chairs; fancy teapoys; marble top tables; glassware, etc.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay:—

Dead articles from the Dead Letter office, such as Provisions; tobacco; metal watches; sample cuttings; sundry samples; wearing apparels; used stamps; books; picture postcards; native shoes, etc. etc.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Secondhand bicycles.
The property of a military officer:—
1 saddlery complete with pouches etc.
The property of a Parsee gentleman:—
Specially made to order Cawnpore make harness for single horse (very little used.)

Under instructions from J Sanders Slater, Esq. the Administrator-General Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th May 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite Government Dockyard, Fort the following:—

(1) Re the late Mr. Motilal Nagindas Mehta:—

Mirrror door almyrah; cash box; pearl ornaments; such as necklace; ring; nose ring; valis; lavingras and gold ornaments, such as bangles; studs; links; rings; hirakanthi; mohanmala; madalia; chain; pendents; silver valas and box, etc.

(2) Re the late Mr. Abraham Zabouka—6 Foreign silver coins; wearing apparels; tin box brass lock boots, etc.

(3) Re the late Dosabhoy Rustomji Bilimoria:—Dining table; wardrobe; sofas; cane reclining chair; bentwood chairs; teapoys; gold watch and snuff box and studs; silver bracket; gold gilt with 3 coins and 1 charm; silver tongue scraper; wearing apparels, etc.

(4) The late Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz—2 alleged gold pieces.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & Co.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 75 TONS SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Tank Bunder, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Receiver of the firm of Messrs. Popatlal Anandji and Co., the Balance stock-in-trade of the said Popatlal Anandji and Co. at their shop consisting of:—
About 75 tons scantlings, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 Bags SULPHATE OF ALUMINA POWDER AND 261 CWT. SAGO FLOUR.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the offices concerned.
20 Bags each 2 cwt. sulphate of Alumina Powder.
About 261 cwts. Sago Flour.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW
ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.

To-night ! To-night !

SECOND INSTALMENT OF
the most talked of serial ever presented. The greatest of all serials

LIBERTY
LIBERTY
LIBERTY

featuring
MARIE WALCAMP & EDDIE POLO.

This serial is different from other serials you kave ever seen or heard about. It is a straight-from-the-shoulder romantic droma in 20 fascinating chapters. Human, absorbing; thrilling with adventutre and daring; tense with emotional situations; unique in its marvellous portrayal of red-blood life and love.

Further there is the
CHANCE FOR YOU TO WIN
Rs. 10,00,000

During the entire run of this serial, every day, in the 7 o'clock show one
WAR LOAN LOTTERY
ticket given away free as a prize.

Thrice Nightly :—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Saturday and Sunday.
Prize Shows : 3-30 and 5-30
Visit us every week.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
ROMANCE, DRAMA AND COMEDY ON THE FILMS.

"IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK."
IN THREE PARTS.

A "crook" plot, a love story, a society girl who works among the slums a working girl on the brink of destruction and a detective story combine to make a picture that excites interest.

"FOR LOVE AND GOLD"
IN TWO PARTS

A beautiful girl, an attractive young engineer and a scheming villain, with the plot laid in a mine in Mexico make a most romantic film story.

"NEVER LIE TO YOUR WIFE."
IN ONE PART.

The comic tale of how a man and his son-in-law invent stories to get away from their wives at night and how they are found out.

Also the latest.
PATHE GAZETTE.
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
H. M. GOVERNMENT TOUR
of the Latest and Greatest of the
OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS

THE
BATTLE OF THE ANCRE
AND THE
ADVANCE OF THE TANKS

TANKS IN ACTION

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
ALSO
GLIMPSES OF THE NAVY IN WAR TIME
FILMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

PRICES:

At 10 p.m.	Rs. 4, 3, 2, I and As. 8
At 6-30 p.m.	Rs. 3, 2, I and As. 8, 4

To-day, Plan from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. at ROSE & Co.
AFTER 5 P. M. AT THEATRE.
TO-MORROW PLAN FROM 10 A. M. AT THEATRE.

I BET A MILLION

that a man sound in body and mind, will not consent to stay a whole year confined in a dungeon completely isolated from the world not hearing nor seeing any human being without going mad or, worse still, without committing suicide—Halston.

What do *you* think ?

SEE TO-NIGHT
"THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE"
BEFORE ***YOU*** DARE TO BET.
The other items on the bill are a beautiful scenic film, a coloured drama "Delilah" and the usual Gaumont Graphic.
You shall be fully Entertained
AT THE
—OLYMPIA—
SANDHURST ROAD,
(WEST)
Half Prices as usual.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE

WHEREIN
The Bravery & Heroism of an English lady are fully depicted frustrating the devices of German Counts.
From Saturday 29th to Friday 25th May, 1917
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD (Khetwadi Junction).

TO-DAY! Saturday, 19th May 1917!! TO-DAY!!!
2 SHOWS 2
MATINEE at 4-30 p. m. and at NIGHT at 9-30.

Special Matinee Performance to-day when children under 10 will be admitted at ***half price*** to all parts.

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S
NEW GRAND CIRCUS

Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.
LOCATION :—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.
NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
YOUNG BUFFALO BILL, AMERICA'S GREATEST ARTIST
introducing
his novelty Shooting Exhibitions, Death-defying Human Targets, Trick and fancy Lasso Manipulation, stock-whips and sword manipulation, Fantastic Japanese Juggling, 40 latest American clown entries.

Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, *Proprietor.* **R. V. PATWARDHAN,** *Manager.*

AMUSEMENTS.

SHADOW OF MYSTERIOUS VENGEANCE
Everybody is groping to discover the identity—whether man—or superman—which, unknown, seems to know all unseen, seems to see through walls and miles out of burning eyes.
PATHE
has achieved the supreme in
The Shielding Shadow
The Wonder Serial
FEATURING
GRACE DARMOND
WITH
Leon Bary and Ralph Kellard
A Picture that will remind you of the best works of a Alexander or Duma's.
EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.,
TIME:
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
nightly.
Matinee Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

LIBERTY !

60,000 Feet Serial.
Second Instalment
9,000 Feet.
Commencing 19th May
HALF PRICES ONLY.
Saturday and Sunday
PRIZE MATINEES
3-45 and 5-30 and every night
7, 9-15 and 10-45 (S. T.)
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 2417.

THE WEST END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT !

BACK FROM THE UNKNOWN

A Thrilling Story of love and faith and of how love survived Death.
A marvellous Story of what came of Extravagance in a woman.

WEST END CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD
PRICE SHOWS—3 15 & 5-30
AND OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Four performances

4-30, 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.

MARRIAGE

Stripped of

ROMANCE

is really only a

CIVIL CONTRACT.

Unlike other civil contracts it does not end when one party violates it or when it is brought about by fraud. Redress can be secured only by a Court action.

The non-legal view of

MARRIAGE

is vividly presented in

"THE TANGLED WEB"

One of the tremendously startling

"WHO'S GUILTY"

SERIES OF FILM PROBLEM PLAYS,

which hold the mirror up to nature in a style so forcible and interesting that they are certain to make a profound impression. The path of life is strewn with pitfalls.

THE POSTILLION

Taken from an old Russian legend by Ukraine.

GOOD LUCK

A comedy in two parts by M. Prince.

LEAP YEAR

Cartoons by the famous cartoonist Rube Goldbery

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW

ON SUNDAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"LIBERTY"

THE SERIAL GLORIOUS,

great cast of popular stars headed by

MARIE WALCAMP.

JACK HOLT & EDDIE POLO.

The serial

WITH A PUNCH

in every foot

Now making a hit in Bombay.

BOOK NOW.

DONT DELAY.

MANAGER,

Universal Film Mfg. Co.,

."Heera House," Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night

9-30 p.m.

PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION

of strength by

Prof. CHOLKAR.

Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.

Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday

at 4-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT

6-30 GAIETY THEATRE

10 p.m. EDWARDES THEATRE

GALA REVUE NIGHT

BY THE

GAIETY REVUE Co.

Presenting

A REVUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

entitled

THE MUFF GIRL

THE MUFF GIRL

Showing the merry adventures and Love episodes of two young Salts just back from

THE

PERSIAN GULF

AN HOUR OF MERRIMENT AND FUN

Special dresses and tuneful music.

SEE

MISS DAIRYING

THE

GIRL IN THE MUFF

Scene Bombay—Prologue Back Bay.

Epilogue Mrs. Hareu House.

THE REVUE

WILL BE Preceded by a

STRONG VAUDEVILLE BILL

OF OUR

GAIETY COMPANY

AND

A PROLOGUE Sketch

FIRST AND THIRD

FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY

6-30 EDWARDES THEATRE

10 P.M. GAIETY THEATRE.

DANCE

G. I. P. BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Empire Day 24th May 1917.

ON TENNIS COURT AT 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Admission—

Members with 2 Ladies Re. 1

Non-Member do. Rs. 2

Extra Lady As. 8

F. H. LILLY,

Hon. Secretary.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The disturbed conditions are again entering north-west India from the west. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, local in Central India west and in south Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, west United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces. Principal amounts:—Tavoy one and half inches, Berhampore one, Simla and Mount Abu three quarters, Jaipur a half, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Punjab plains and central parts of India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.820 Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 "
Dew Point.....	70.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.647 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 "
Minimum.....do.....	76.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	ENE,W,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	152 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.24 "
Do. do. year	1.92 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th.....	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	18	9	36	27	6	18	m 2	57	16	2
		9	23a	26	7		3	28a	19	1
Sat.	19	10	26	28	3	19	m 3	39	15	6
		0	10a	26	8		4	18a	19	1
Sun.	20		10	28	10	20	m 4	18	15	0
			53a	26	8		5	4a	19	0
Mon.	21		52	29	1	21	m 4	55	14	11
			34a	25	6		5	49a	19	0
Tues.	22	0	32a	29	1	22	m 5	32	15	1
							6	33a	19	0
Wed	23	m 0	14	26	3	23	m 6	8	15	5
		1	10a	28	8		7	16a	19	2
Thur	24	m 1	53	25	10	24	m 6	43	16	6
		1	46a	28	1		7	55a	19	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise:		Sunset:	
" 18 (Friday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 6m.
" 19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 7m.
" 20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 7m.
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 8m.
" 22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 8m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 8m.
" 24 (Thursday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6h 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th. 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th May, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.21 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and extreme north and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.11 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.45 in., Ajmer 0.34 in. and Mount Abu 0.85 in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.27 in. of rain and Neemuch 0.43 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature continues generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.25 in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and Nizamabad and normal or in defect at the other stations. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme southern districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain generally unsettled. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab and in north Gujarat, Central India West, south Hyderabad and south Malabar. Some showers have occurred also in the Central and the United Provinces. Temperature is generally in defect except in Mysore and at the coast stations between Karachi and Trivandrum.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces, the Deccan and Mysore and possibly in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 18th of May 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 Hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	7.52	—3.43
Do. (17th May)	85.3	78.3	76	..	4.23	+0.10
Jask	89.5	76.5	82	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.4	75.6	49	..	1.55	—0.26
Rawalpindi	89.0	65.4	49	..	0.95	—3.64
Lahore	88.4	69.9	60	0.06	2.06	—1.53
Hissar	94.0	67.1	49	0.21	4.23	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	93.6	73.0	65	..	2.24	—1.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.6	73.1	68	0.11	3.18	+1.14
Hamirpur	97.0	75.3	44	..	3.93	+1.66
Allahabad	99.6	74.8	56	..	3.07	+1.00
Ukwapore	100.2	75.7	47	..	4.06	+2.32
Allahabad	97.8	74.3	44	..	0.05	+3.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.9	76.4	43	..	0.52	—0.86
Karachi	88.4	77.0	77	..	1.30	—0.28
Ajmer	90.8	65.2	61	0.34	2.94	+1.22
Jaipore	90.0	66.4	59	0.45	3.08	+1.22
Kotah	98.0	74.0	52	0.03	1.72	+0.21
Mount Abu	78.0	61.9	66	0.85	4.10	+3.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	94.8	76.1	56	..	0.71	—0.13
Dwarka	88.4	79.4	78	..	0.12	—0.07
Veraval	86.9	76.0	78	..	0.14	—0.41
Baroda	91.0	74.5	74	..	2.5	+1.99
Dasawagar Pera	91.6	73.8	71	..	1.62	+0.35
Surat	92.7	76.3	66	..	3.24	+1.49
Ahmedabad	96.8	74.7	58	..	2.30	+2.07
Deesa	96.7	74.4	68	0.27	0.90	+0.46
Neemuch	91.4	66.8	42	0.43	1.43	+0.46
Indore	93.7	66.3	44	..	3.00	+2.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.9	76.1	57	0.17	8.71	+5.68
Sangor	94.6	70.0	50	..	4.05	+1.37
Hoshangabad	93.9	72.6	67	..	7.28	+3.24
Khandwa	93.8	71.1	47	..	2.05	+1.03
Akola	98.3	69.4	56	0.06	0.15	+0.04
Amraoti	94.8	70.3	54	0.06	0.43	+0.09
Nagpur	90.0	72.2	80	..	6.27	+4.99
Chanda	96.0	77.2	66	..	0.37	+2.00
Raipur	95.2	79.3	61	..	0.00	+0.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	79.2	75	..	2.64	+1.99
Ratnagiri	89.9	75.4	64	..	5.00	+1.81
Marmugao	91.4	76.9	74	..	5.66	+3.02
Karwar	93.7	74.6	76	..	9.76	+4.16
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.2	67.6	56	..	2.79	+1.62
Ahmednagar	95.5	68.2	61	..	2.48	+0.44
Poona	96.2	64.7	60	..	2.79	+1.74
Sholapur	98.0	74.1	44	..	0.90	+0.37
Bijapur	97.2	74.1	42	..	11.34	+8.92
Belgaum	92.0	64.5	52	..	12.46	+7.64
Aurangabad	95.6	72.4	46	..	2.16	+0.28
Nizamabad (Indor)	93.8	70.3	72	0.07	5.58	+3.44
Hyderabad	91.6	71.6	72	0.25	14.84	+8.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.6	77.2	66	..	6.37	—0.07
Calicut	89.4	79.4	74	..	7.40	—0.92
Cochin	92.0	77.0	77	0.12	12.91	—0.14
Colombo	79.0	75.8	87	..	37.00	—0.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND AMGOR—						
Masulipatam	93.3	76.2	81	..	14.58	+6.57
Bellary	99.5	74.7	56	..	7.43	+3.23
Cuddapah	95.0	77.2	60	..	7.18	+0.99
Madras	91.0	77.4	64	..	18.04	—2.06
Bangalore	88.0	67.8	65	..	14.0	+7.01
Coimbatore	91.4	74.6	52	..	5.44	—0.4
Trichinopoly	100.4	76.4	65	..	4.62	—2.13
Negapatam	90.0	76.8	70	..	17.16	—13.99

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th May 1917 was 30.068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer other mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Sunday after Ascension—20th May, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Basham, Archdeacon 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat. Hymns—150, 316, 309, 555; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles.—Chants. Hymns—292, 301, 147. Collections for Society of St. John the Evangelist. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany at 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glase 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher Rev. J. B Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy English.—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent) Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the Bombay Tract and Book Society. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road 7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock, Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 a.m., Evensong and Sermon.—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. E. Bradbury 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m, Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Bujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church Girgaum Back Road.—Minister Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancrott 8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-15 a.m. Morning SService; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland. Waudby Road.—Chaplain; RR. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Subject:—The Hope of the World. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens:—9 a.m. Morning Serivce; Preacher Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Morning Service; Preacher Rev T H Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m. Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road Parel; 6-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society, 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada; 9 a.m. Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby—9 o'clock morning and 6-30 o'clock evening, the Pastor will preach. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Cabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m.; Bible Study and Prayer Meeting Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope) Kalbadevi. Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla. Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m. 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. evening 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary Mazagon Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev M D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra 9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul. (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road. Vicar Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m. Mass 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours New Senapur Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benedition of the Blessed Sacrement.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Service; Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahin Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Crean Halva (h) Orange Halva.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		600
" " Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		13.63+6
Egyptian F. G. F.		26.25 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	19.80+ 5
	Oct.	19.40+15
	Jan.	19.50+19
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Not received.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	12.56	
May-June	12.50	
June-July	12.42	
July-Aug	12.34	
Aug.-Sept.	12.17	
Sept.-Oct.	12.01	
Oct.-Nov.	11.89	+4
Nov.-Dec.	11.82	
Dec.-Jan.	11.79	
Jan.-Feb.	11.77	
Feb.-Mar.	11.74	
Mar.-Apl.	11.71	
Apl.-May.	11.68	
May-June	11.65	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	12.63	
May-June	12.57	+11
June-July	12.49	
July-Aug.	12.41	
Aug.-Sept.	12.25	+12
Sept.-Oct.	12.08	
Oct.-Nov.	11.96	+11
Nov.-Dec.	11.88	
Dec.-Jan.	11.85	
Jan.-Feb.	11.83	+10
Feb.-March	11.79	+9
March-April	11.74	
April-May	11.71	+7
May-June	11.68	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th

Months	To-day's price	
May	24.20	+15
July	23.45	+25
Nov.	21.90	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 17th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.97	
" " Fully Good	10.15	
" " Fine	10.40	
" No 1 Oomra Good	10.57	
" " " Fully Good	10.85	
" " " Fine	10.00	
" Broach Good	12.14	+5
" " Fully Good	12.32	
" " Fine	12.65	
" Scinde Good	10.32	
" " Fully Good	10.48	
" " Fine	10.65	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 16th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
48,000 were allotted to Calcutta		90,000
42,000 " " to Bombay		
" " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32		
" Bombay at	above that rate in full.	
Min Rate Received Calcutta 56%		
" Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs
1,13,000 were allotted to Calcutta		6,76,000
5,63,000 " " to Bombay		
" " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 1/4.		
" Bombay at	above that rate in full.	
Min. Rate Received Calcutta 56%		
" Bombay		

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
29,41,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
32,18,000 " " to Bombay		
9,76,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32.		
" Bombay at	above that rate in full.	
Min Rate Received Calcutta 56%		
" Bombay		

Rs.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	1,20,00,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London Thursday, May 17th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	54,800,000	Dec.	200,000
Public Deposits	53,000,000	"	2,200,000
Other do.	117,200,000	"	2,200,000
Govt. Securities	45,000,000	No change	
Other do.	108,200,000	Dec.	3,100,000
Notes and Gold	34,800,000	Inc.	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 20% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			7,000
" " Exports to Great Britain			Nil
" " to Continent			Nil
Futures at New York July			19.88+13
" " Oct.			18.36+19
" " Jan.			19.49+18
Spot Cotton at New York			20.25+15
" " New Orleans			19.50—13
Futures at New Orleans July			19.24+17
" Oct.			18.74+19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			10½
Demand Bills			4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars			74 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 16th.

Bar Silver Spot		33
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months		5 1/8
" " " 6 "		5 3/8
Interest day to day loans		3 3/4
" 7 day market loans		4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½	
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	45	
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½	Unchanged.
Government Securities 3%..	58½	
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.15	

London, May 17th.

Silver	38	Unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 16th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£91½	
5% New	£94 3/8	

SKINS.

London, May 16th.

Goat skin sale closed to-day steady	5,65,000 bales sold
Goat skins Madras Medium	3d. to 4d.
" Ordinary	dearer
" Bombay Good	2d. to 3d. dearer
Sheep skins—Quiet.	
Bombay ordinary 3d. dearer.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 16th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat Quoted	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat Quoted	86/9
Red Delhi Afloat Quoted	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat Quoted	86/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat Paid	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April May Buyers	600
Rapeseed, rown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May	600
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Buyers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta May June Buyers	600

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May	380

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard spelter Nominal	£42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-sept.	20/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	20/9
do. do, Karachi July-Sept.	20/10
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	22/9
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	22/10

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cuer May-June Value	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	3/1½

London, May 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat quoted	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat quoted	86/9
Red Delhi Afloat quoted	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat quoted	86/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat quoted	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	600
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Afloat Buyers	600
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Buyers	600

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) April-May	380

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-sept.	20/6
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	20/9
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	20/10
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-sept.	22/6
do. do, Bombay July-Sept.	22/9
do. dc Karachi July-Sept.	22/10

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, May 16th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	65 Nett
" " Mutton Tallow	68/3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Sold without discount.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 18.

With the exception of an occasional set back, there has been a steady improvement in the Home markets during the past week, and the July position in New York shows an advance of 64 points, while Liverpool for July/August is 37 points higher. The statistical position of cotton is strong, and "peace talk" has fizzled out. Regarding the progress of the New Crop in America we have little news, and we shall probably have to wait until the publication of the First Bureau Report, giving the May condition of the crop before we get any reliable information. Possibly we may have private estimates of the average condition earlier. The Bureau estimates of the acreage we are unlikely to get until the beginning of July.

Owing to money being easier, and to a good demand both for ready and forward, the local market improved considerably during the past week. Trading was chiefly in Broach and Bengals for May and July, but Southern styles shared in the advance. Large lines of the two former descriptions changed hands. Japanese export houses and local speculators having bought and as usual, jobbers having followed the lead. There has been some profit taking, and sellers have consequently generally been in the market to meet the demand, though at times offerings were small. Up country dealers also sold:. The rise in Broach was about Rs. 18; in Bengals about Rs. 16; in Westerns Rs. 22, and in other Southern styles Rs 18 to Rs. 20. Fine Khamgaum Akola May improved only Rs. 12 as with the exception of settlements there has been nothing doing. A moderate business has been put through in M. G. Westerns May June and July August and some saw-ginned Dharwar and Coomptas for same deliveries have changed hands during the week. Yesterday Fine Broach May and July opened at Rs. 421 and Rs. 427 and closed at Rs. 415 and Rs. 421 respectively. This evenings' quotations will be found below.

New Crop good Broach April 1918 and fully Good Bengal January 1918 have fluctuated and touched Rs. 384 and Rs. 295 respectively, but on up-country orders to sell prices gave way about Rs. 8. Business in the bazaar continues only on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms. European brokers and Houses are out of the market for New Crops. They will transact business only on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms.

For the greater part of the week there was a good demand for ready cotton both by Japanese export houses and mills. The enquiry ran chiefly on Broach and Bengals, but mills also bought stapled kinds, and some muthias were taken by Exporters. Berar styles have continued to drag and are difficult to place. Prices improved sharply for most descriptions but yesterday the higher rates asked caused the demand to fall off all round.

QUOTATIONS 5 P. M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	418
Fine Broach	July	423
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	May	368
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	305
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	311
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	396
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	386
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June	401
Good H. G. Westerns	May-June	406

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April ... 1918	374
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	283

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 31st August 1915	650,000
Receipts from 1st September 1916 to 17th May, 1917	2,304,846
	2,954,846
Shipments from 1st September 1916 to 17th May 1917	1,165,820
	1,789,026
Afloat in harbour	41,300
	1,747,726
Sent up-country by rail and burnt	61,016
	1,686,710
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st September 1916 to 17th May 1917	750,000
Stock in all hands, including Exporters and Mills on 17th May 1917	936,710
Difference since last week	—21,618

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 12th April, 1917.	Total to date since September 1st. 1916.	1917.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	3,384	270,296	351,136
Central India	6,859	139,646	307,647
Barsee and Nuggur	988	107,314	240,876
Berar	2,124	376,33-	661,516
Central Provinces	712	86,881	173,404
Total Oomras	14,127	979,167	1,633,979
Dhollera	19,190	256,199	91,192
Broach	17,471	250,777	250,575
Compta and Dharwar	9,658	58,937	103,261
Westerns-Northerns	4,396	36,302	61,327
Bengals N.W. Provinces	547	266,230	305,026
" Rajputana	4,478	126,436	71,736
Sind, Punjab	3,675	274,365	177,683
Cocanada	564	13,938	29,796
Persian	20	162	481
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3,090	19,561	22,866
American	Nil	68	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	259	691
Other sorts	Nil	9,452	2,313
Total	77,214	2,164,846	2,748,926

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1917	1916	Difference.
Receipts for the week	77,214	57,953	+ 19,261
	1916-17	1915-16	
Receipts from 1st September to 17th May	2,304,846	2,748,926	— 444,080
	1917	1916	
Shipts for week—Europe	2,999	7,079	— 4,170
China, Japan & Coast Port	67,709	57,331	+ 10,378
Total	79,618	64,410	+ 6,208
Total Shipts 1st September to 17th May	1916-17	1915-16	
Europe	222,293	223.919	— 726
China	27,251	85,459	— 58,208
Japan	910,334	1,184,734	— 274,400
Coast Ports	5,942	4,569	+ 1,374
Total	1,165,820	1,497,781	— 331,961
Afloat in harbour Europe	3,444	6,045	+ 2,601
China, Japan and Coast Ports	38,856	16,776	— 22,080

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	319	309	299		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	321	311	301		"
M. G. Hingunghat		390	378		"
Wardha					
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		389	377		"
M. G. Yeotmal		377	362		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		373	358		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		372	348		"
M. G. Amraoti		370	345		"
M. G. Broach		419	415	411	"
M. G. Muttia		350	332		"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		419	414		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE, CO. LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	290	280	..	Ready
" (M G)	..	..	285	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	314	304	294	..	Ready &
Sinde-Punjab (M G)	317	307	297	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	25th May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	355	325	..	Ready
Jaina (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	352	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	387	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam (Good) Fair (H.G.)	417	410	..	..	Ready
Akola Khaug Karanja (M G)	410	402	..	..	Ready
	368	338	..	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	366	336	..	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	372	347	..	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	376	354	..	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M G)	386	372	..	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	388	374	..	..	Ready
	416	410	408		Ready &
Broach (M G)	..	..	..		25th May 17
	422	..	..		1/25th July 17
	..	..	375		1/25th April 18
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	410		Ready &
	..	..	..		June/July 17
Mathia (M.G.)	343	331	..		Ready
	..	..	..		
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..		403 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..		400 Ready & June/July 17
Westerns, M.G.)	..	..	..		388 Ready &
	..	..	..		June/July 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..		
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..		405 Ready &
	..	..	..		June/July 17

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the week ending 6 p.m. of 17th May:—

Cotton	77,214 bales
Wheat	259,689 cwts
Linseed	61,865 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	5,291 "
Gingellyseed	262 "
Poppyseed	4,814 "
Groundnuts	17,787 "
Castorseed	30,713 "
Rice	210,296 "
Myrabollams	10,790 "
Cottonseed	2,772 "
Mowraseed	409 "
Gram	7,350 "
Joowar	4,893 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	5,162 "

The market to-day has been rather unsettled. Only a moderate business has been done and closing prices are as follows:—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

In the wheat market there is nothing of importance to report. The general situation is unchanged. The continuance of rain up-country is causing a nervous feeling regarding the prospects of the coming monsoon. The market is steady.

Seeds are also unchanged with little business passing.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bombay, May 18th—4 p.m.							
	Bazaar Terms.			Rail. Delivery.			April May	
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44	0	0	6	3	0	—	—
White Cawnpore 70-30	42	0	0	6	2	0	—	—
" Karachi Bangla	43	0	0	6	3	0	—	—
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	3	0	6	9	0	—	—
" Brown Cawnpore	6	2	0	6	8	0	—	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	6	12	0	7	2	0	—	—
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	6	0	8	12	0	—	—
" Brown Thin	7	12	0	8	0	0	—	—
Teeiseed White 85.15	40	0	0	8	0	0	—	—
" Gajar 75.25	38	0	0	7	12	0	—	—
" Gajar 50.50	36	0	0	7	8	0	—	—
" Black	34	0	0	7	4	0	—	—
Poppyseed, White	6	12	0	7	4	0	—	—
Groundnuts	34	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Mowraseed	4	0	0	4	0	0	—	—
Java	29	0	0	4	3	0	—	—
Arandia	28	8	0	7	14	0	—	—
Forward,	Rs.	a.	p.					
Wheat, April-May	6	0	3				—	—
" Aug.-Sept.	6	11	0				—	—
Linseed May	8	12	9				—	—
" Sept.	9	5	9				—	—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1916 to 28th April 1917	38,483
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1916 to 5th May 1917	15,528

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 16th May.		
G. I. P. Railway	13	15,428
B. B. & C. I. Railway	8	9,504

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

37 package of rupees, valued Rs. 1,58,000 from African Ports. Importers Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.

1 bag rupees, valued Rs. 1,400 from Indian Ports. Importer D. Heerjee.

BULLION.

The speculative group that engineered a corner for the last settlement have been trying to unload their stock for June settlement, and consequently there is a decline of about three rupees in the price. The tone of the market is easy as it is expected that China Banks may ship and sell more silver. The stock is estimated at about 2,600 chiefly in the hands of the group and the offtake is on an average of about 30 bars a day, mostly country bars as they are available at about Rs. 92 i.e., five rupees under the settlement quotations.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-6.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 88-8.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 87-12.

EXCHANGE.

Money is easier than it was and the Banks are receiving short deposits for two months from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., in the bazaar also it is easy.

Exchange is unchanged and the Banks have been financing wheat exports. Bills of national importance were splaced to a fair extent, but with cover only.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 190½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 257.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

During the week the share market was steady to firm. There was more activity in Mill shares than in other Industrials and the market closed fairly firm with a good undertone as money is easier than it was, and the financing of shares practicable.

In Railway shares there was almost nothing doing.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,422/8 to 1,442/8, Madhawjis from 1,517/8 to 1,522/8, Fazulbhoys from 660 to 607/8, Nagpurs from 2,170 to 2,185, Indian Bleachings were steady at 263/12. Crescents at 185, Swedeshis at 1,605, Currimbhoys at 280. Indore-Malwas moved between 357/8 to 362/8. Pearls were steady at 427/8 and Simplex at 582/8.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares were placed between 222/8 to 227/8 and Defds were steady at 935. Katni ordys were steady at 260 and Defds at 990.

Shivraipurs were steady at 59/8. Central India Minings at 41/8 Bombay-Burmas at 945. Bombay Steams at 250. Bombay Trams at 397/8, and Tata Hydros at 1 690.

PIECE-GOODS.

The tone of the Cloth Market has been somewhat better during the past week and values have advanced in some styles. The demand has mostly been confined to Grey and White Shirtings, and several parcels have changed hands in the bazaars at prices rising after each transaction. In these styles the rates have touched those ruling on 2nd December last, which were the highest figures on record. There has, however, been very little inquiry for actual consumption, and *sentiment*, is the only thing that dictates buyers to purchase in anticipation of a future rise in the market in view of small stocks and heavy loss of cargo in steamers that are reported to have been sunk. The imports are very limited at present, and out of a total of 8,657 bales imported during last month, 5,609 bales are of Japanese goods, which account for the increase in the stock of baled goods. The Manchester market has been somewhat easier, but fresh business is quite out of the question at the moment, with American cotton at nearly 13d. per lb., and the high rates of freight and insurance, the position for shippers is very acute. They are therefore not willing to make any further commitments until relieved of a major portion of the goods now held up in Manchester. The dealers, as well, prefer to look on and await developments, as the outlook is very uncertain. Any attempt to predict the future course of the market is most unsafe, as sentiment and general conditions are changing very quickly. As the buyers have now to take the risk upon themselves for any increase in the rate of War-risk insurance, over and above the rate of 5 guineas per cent., they are naturally retaining a margin to some extent when offering for fresh business. The dealers are, however, stimulating that any advantage arising from a decrease in this rate, at the time of shipment of their goods, should be credited to them.

GREYS.

A rather better feeling has prevailed in Grey Shirtings. 39 inches Red End Grey Shirtings of well-known makes have advanced in value by four to six annas per piece. Some improvement has also been established in 44 inches by 38½ yds. Shirtings under Gold heading. Dewhurst's BBB quality shews an increase of ten annas per piece. The inquiry from Calcutta and Punjab is somewhat better. Grey Jacconets and Mulls shew very little change, but Grey Drills of Lancashire make have appreciated in price. There is a scarcity of 33 inches, 10 lbs., Grey Shirtings, and buyers are obliged to purchase 45 inches goods instead. Stocks of low quality Shirtings are also slight, and some inquiries have been made for fresh business, but so far nothing has resulted.

WHITES.

There has been a good enquiry for White Shirtings especially those in 33 inches by 40 yds., values of which have improved by six annas per piece. The Karachi market being firm, owing to the arrival there of goods against high-priced purchases, some buyers have been taking up styles suitable for that market, as the rates ruling here are comparatively favourable to them. Several lots have thus changed hands at fair rates. In White Mulls there has been no improvement in standard cloths, but Sacharilla heading Mulls in other chops have been in demand at increased rates. There is a scarcity of 27 inches by 18 yards Green end Mulls. White Nainsooks have been dull and drooping, especially the ranges in 27 inches by 18 yds., stocks of which are in several hands. The only style that has shewn any life is 34 inches by 18 yds, ranges worth between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per piece. The season for White goods will soon be over, it is left to be seen how much stock will have to be carried over during the monsoon period.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings—	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari"No. 2000	—	39×37½/8	9 0 0
" " 100000	—	45×37½/8	10 0 0
Fleming's No. 1905	—	42×38	10 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1566	—	33×37/37½	—
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	—	39×38½	11 4 0
"BBB"	—	38×38½	12 10 0
Grey Jaconets—			
Ralli's No. 18	—	45×29	5 10 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon"	—	29×40	16 8 0
Ralli's "Musjid," No. 425	—	26×40	9 12 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500	—	32×42	15 12 0
H. B. T. C. 40000"	—	36×40	18 10 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	—	27×18	3 3 0
" No. 39620 T. B.	—	38×22	4 12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	—	28×18	3 7 0
" " 50000	—	34×18	4 7 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	—	38×22	5 2 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5520	—	28×18	3 15 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600	—	41", 46", 51"×19	6 2 0
" No. 6000	—	55×19	6 14 0
" " 88	—	58×20	5 12 0
" " 815	—	39×20	6 2 0
Ritchie's No 975	—	50×18	5 8 0
" " 615	—	"	5 4 0
" " 66999	—	40×18	4 7 0
Greaves' No. 5000	—	27×18	3 0 0
Fleming's No. 8080	—	"	"

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn market has been steady, but the demand has not come up to expectations. Deliveries have been on a fair scale. Rupee rates are still too low compared with the replacing costs required at present, but even this fact does not bring about a brisk demand. The tightness of the money market is restricting the inquiry, and the upcountry buyers are holding aloof at present. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—	Rs.	a.	p.
30s. "Queen" Ticket — Per lb.	—	1	3
30s. Ordinary qualities — "	—	1	5
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket "	—	1	2
40s. Ordinary qualities — "	—	1	4

STOCK OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 30,716 bales and 32,480 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 30th April last, which shows an increase of 2,209 bales and a decrease of 1,870 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 30th April last stands at 7,435 packages, which shows a decrease of 24 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' Godowns have been 13,849 packages.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1917. Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	In 1916. Bales.	Cases.	Totals.
January	22,158	33,734	55,892	37,492	37,068	74,560
February	25,382	34,162	59,544	37,427	37,299	74,726
March	28,507	34,350	62,857	37,021	36,761	73,782
April	30,716	32,480	63,196	33,977	27,273	61,250
May				34,530	28,602	63,141
June				34,154	28,705	62,859
July				34,281	32,084	66,365
August				34,700	35.000	70,338
September				31,065	33,609	64,674
October				31,387	30,993	62,380
November				24,625	29,489	53,9—
December				21,401	28,741	50,1—

SUGAR.

May 18.

We have to report a steady market during the interval so far as ready Sugar is concerned with good demand and prices are two annas higher than last week. The s.s. Bezaz arrived from Mauritius with 56,000 bags Mauritius syrups all unsold chiefly on consignment account, also the s.s. Rajah arrived from Java with 44,600 bags. Java sugar. The Karachi market is reported rather steadier with an increase of 6 annas per cwt. still the price compare cheaper than Bombay. The Calcutta market is rather weak with few buyers. Home and Java markets are quiet with sellers for new crop Javas at lower rates but there is no business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-10-0 eq. 23s. 3d. F. B. H. stock 155,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-10-0 eq. 22s. 2d. F. B. H. stock 30,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-0-0- eq. 22s. 9d. F. B. H. stock 10,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 stock 115,000 bags.

Formosan Rs. 20-0-0 stock Rs. 10,000 bags.

Japan Y W and S K Rs. 20-12-0 stock 10,000.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div 6 p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank —	10	Jan.-July	18⅝	320
Alliance Bk. —	100	Jan.-Aug.	14⅜	335
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	9⅜	76
Bank of Bombay —	500	—	15⅜	1,388
Bank of Bengal —	500	Jan.-July	10⅜	1,480
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7½	70
Bankof Madras —	500	do.	12½	1,270
Central Bk. Rs. 80 —	80	—	8¾	87
Central Co-op. Bk. —	50	—	6¾	45
Standard Bk. { P 50 / O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
	100	do.	Nil.	33
EXCHANGE BKS. £				
Chartered Bank —	20	Oct.-April	15⅞	660
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	March

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Parsi: 11th of Adar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 27th of Rajjabul-Murajab, 1333.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Annual General and Extraordinary General Meetings, Brokers' Hall, Fort, 2-10 p.m.
Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Mr. Madhavarao Aney of Yeotmal, on "India and the Empire," at Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel Street, 8-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 21.

Countess of Dufferin Fund (Bombay Branch): Extraordinary General Meeting, Council Hall, Secretariat, 6 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mr. N. D. Khandalavala of Poona, in English on "Science and Religion," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, May 23.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O., at 10 a.m. and Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 24.

Empire Day.
Dance at G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics Institute, Empire Day, on Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: "Official Government War Films, "The Battle of the Ancre" and "The Advance of the Tanks," 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

May 19.

72. Machine Gun Courses—Will not parade until further orders.
73 I. D. F. Preliminary Training.—Every Officer and man undergoing Preliminary Training shall be bound to attend any parade during the period for which he may be warned. Leave off any parade must be obtained beforehand.
74 Company Orders—These will not be published in the Newspapers. Men will be warned under Company arrangements.
75 Recruits—Drills are held daily at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.
76 Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions:—
No. 7694 L/Corpl. I. Regnaud "F" Coy. to be temporary Sergeant from May 27th to June 30th.
77 Extract from Gazette of India, Army Dept. dated 4th May 1917 is republished for information.
No. 705—Morley Fox to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th March 1917.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

May 18.

Parades for the week commencing Monday, 21st May, 1917.
No parades are held on Thursdays and Sundays unless specially ordered.
No. 1 General Service Coy.—Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and evenings for Company Drill with Arms. Fall in on Oval.
Instructor—C. S. M. I. Ashton.
No. 2 General Service Coy.—Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and evenings at Mahaluxmi Battery.
Instructor—O. C. Battery will detail.
No. 5 General Service Coy.—Will parade on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday mornings and evenings for 15pr. Gun Drill.
Instructor—C. S. M. I. Kennedy.
No. 1 Reserve Company.—Same as No. 1 General Service Company.
No. 2 Reserve Company.—Squad. Drill with Arms mornings and evenings.
Instructor—Bombdr. Bright.
All Companies—Monday and Friday mornings Compulsory Route March. Evening's Lecture.
Engineer General Service Coy.—Men on Actual Military Duty will not parade for Infantry Drill. Those not on duty will parade for Company Drill morning and evening.
Engineer Reserve Company.—Same as General Service Company.
Duties for the week.—Orderly Officer Captain F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 General Service Company Sergt. W. Geldart.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 General Service Company Sergt. L. B. Ashworth.
Orderly Sergeant No. 5 General Service Company Sergt. F. W. Petch.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Reserve Company Sergt. S. J. Stevens.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

May 19.

Drills for the week ending Saturday May 26th:—
Monday 21st—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
7-15 a.m. Musketry Class Volunteer Club.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all Troops, Volunteer Club.
Orderly N. C. Officers, Corpl. Smith and L/Corpl. Kay.
Tuesday 22nd—7-15 a.m. A B and D Troops Independent Troop Drill, Fort.
6-45 a.m. C Troop Juhu Sands.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all Troops Volunteer Club.
Orderly N. C. Officers—Sergt. Partridge and L/Corpl. Rose.
Wednesday, 23rd—7-15 a.m. Riding School Fort.
7-15 a.m. Musketry Class, Pali Hill Golf Links.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all Troops.
Orderly N. C. Officers—Lce.-Corpl. Moir and Lce.-Corpl. Ridland.
Thursday 24th—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade A B C and D Troops, Church Gate Sands.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice at Colaba.
Friday 25th—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
7-15 a.m. Musketry Class Volunteer Club.
Saturday 26th—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
6-45 a.m. Riding School, Salsette.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice; Colaba Range.
Sunday 27th—7-30 a.m. Range Practice. Santa Cruz Range.
The following N. C. Officers will attend Musketry Instructional Class on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at the Volunteer Club at 7 a.m. until further notice:—
Corpl. Spencer.
Corpl. Smith.
Corpl. Kay.
Corpl. Blythe.
Corpl. Ridland.
Corpl. Giles.
Corpl. White.
Corpl. Moir.
Corpl. Gilchrist.
It is notified for the information of all ranks that Extra Efficient members must attend a minimum of six Musketry Drills per month. Efficients and Recruits must attend twelve Musketry Drills per month.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA RIFLES.

May 18.

Parades for the week ending 24th May 1917.
Monday 21st 7 a.m. W X Y and all N. C. O's.
Monday 21st 6 p.m. N. C. O's.
Tuesday 22nd 7 a.m. W X Y and all N. C. O's.
Tuesday 22nd 6 p.m. N. C. O's.
Wednesday 23rd 7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Wednesday 6 p.m. W and all N. C. O's.
Thursday 24th 7 a.m. W X Y and all N. C. O's.
Friday 25th 7 a.m. W X Y and all N. C. O's.
Friday 25th 6 p.m. N. C. O's.
Saturday 26th 7 a.m. W X Y and Z.
Saturday 26th 6 p.m. W and X.
439 Deserter—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
Sergt. R. B. Neemuchwalla joined Regular Army.
Pte. W. Miller joined Regular Army.
Pte. D. Gwynn-Griffith joined Regular Army.
Pte. B. Dhunjishaw Medically unfit.
440 Transfer—No. 319 Pte. N. M. Samuel is transferred from "C" Company to "B" Company.
441 Postings—The following members of the Corps are posted to companies as under:—
No. 131—Sergt. Merchant H. E. "C" Cov. Reserve.
442 Erratia—Corps order No. 436 dated 17th May 1917, as far as relates to Pte. E. W. Horn, is cancelled.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Victoria Gardens commencing at 6-0 (S.T.). (Admission Free).

BAND AT BANDRA,

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End to-morrow, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas.
March—Under the Double Eagle .....Wagner.
Lancers—State Ball .....O. Seydel.
Valse—Brune .....Krier.
Selection—Toreador .....Williams.
A Hunting Scene—Early Morning ....Bucalosi.
Euphonium Solo—Love in Idleness ....Macbeth.
Spanish Serenade—La Paloma .....Balfour.
American Sketch—Down South .....Mydleton.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. K. Natrajan will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.

Kalulal Nathumal, a commission agent, Bhuleshwar, reports the theft of Rs. 3,898 in Bhuleshwar, reports the theft of Rr. 2,898 in currency notes, which he had placed in a coat under his pillow.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This class held under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society will not meet for three weeks, but will meet again on Sunday, the 10th June, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of Bombay branches of Home Rule League, Mr. Madhavarao Aney of Yeotmal will deliver a public lecture to-night on "India and the Empire" at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, at 8-30 p.m.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. N. D. Khandalavala of Poona will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society, (72, Apollo Street, Fort), on Monday, the 21st instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "Science and Religion," Samsul Ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Modi will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m. that day and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

FIRST MASS AT FULL DONGRI.

There will be a Holy Mass to-morrow at 9 a.m. at Full Dongri, off Agra Road, near Kirol Village, 20 minutes' walk from Ghat Kopar Station of the G. I. P. Ry., at the ancient Cross. Permission has been obtained from the Bishop and this is the first time that a Holy Mass will be said at the Cross. It is also intended to erect a Chapel in the near future and consecrate the Spot on which the Cross now stands.

THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

Dr. C. S. Thakar, Tutor in Physiology, Grant Medical College, has been appointed the Lord Reay lecturer for the year 1917-18. This is the second occasion on which Dr. Thakar will be holding the same lectureship, the first being in 1915-16, when he delivered a series of lectures on "The Nitrogenous Constituents of Urine and their Clinical Significance." The present series which will be delivered early next year will deal with "Diabetes" and will include practical demonstrations of some of the latest work in connection with diabetic investigations.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Ten attacks and eleven deaths occurred from plague on Friday, the cases being reported as follows:—Market and Dhobi Talao, one death each, Chukla, Dongri, Girgaum and Kamatipura, one attack and one death each, Famaswadi, two attacks, Tardeo, two attacks and one death, Middle and Lower Colaba, Bhuleshwar, and Mahim each one death and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. One attack occurred from small-pox and the total mortality due to all causes was 78 as compared with 109 on the corresponding day of last year and 62 of 1915.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PROF. PARASRAMRAO'S CIRCUS.

Prof. Parasramrao's Circus will give a performance in aid of the Hindu Missionary Society on Sunday next at 4-30 p.m. Mr. B. G. Tilak will be present and will present a gold medal on behalf of the Hindu Missionary Society to Prof. Parasramrao.

EXCELSIOR.

Owing to the great success of the pictures of the Battle of the Ancre and the advance of the Tanks and the large crowds they drew during the last week, it is being repeated this week at both the performances. The Ancre and the Tanks films exhibition will be continued up to Friday.

IMPERIAL.

The premier Picture Palace of Bombay, and certainly one of the best ones, is still heading the way with the Mysterious "Shielding Shadow," fifth and sixth episodes of which are announced this week. The usual "thrills" are still plentiful and it can be safely said that this picture outrivals anything done in this line before. It may also be mentioned here that it is not at all necessary to have followed the serial from the very beginning, as each episode is complete in itself, and one can easily pick up the thread of the story at any point. The Imperial programme, as usual, is also supplemented by many other excellent films, comprising two comics, an educational, and the indispensable Pathe Gazette, making it altogether the best offering in Bombay.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

Is a wife, who has been tricked by her guardian and her husband into a loveless marriage, morally justified in taking into her own hands the righting of the wrong done her? If, further, she finds her husband's wealth his only goal, with herself as merely the choicest possession his money has bought him, should she employ that very wealth as the weapon whereby to wreck her retribution?
That is one of the problems presented in "The Tangled Web," one of the fourteen two-reel photo novels, which make up the "Who's Guilty?" series. It is not an appeal to the "unwritten law." Nor is it mawkishly concerned with a dramatic situation set up only to be demolished. The basis of "The Tangled Web" is the legal view of marriage as a civil contract.
Besides that there is another drama in the programme—The Postilion—taken from an old Russian postilion depicting much of the simple, but nevertheless warm fashions of our heroic Allies. Mr. Prince supplies good food for fun and the animated cartoons—Leap Year—show that the author is in a humorous mood in spite of the war.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

In this, the second instalment of that great Universal serial "Liberty," which is to be presented from this evening, there is no sign of a let down in the high speed and action that has been so far maintained. The beginning of every serial is good, but then comes the inevitable question "how long can it last?" With such stars as Marie Walcamp, the daredevil of the films, and the intrepid Eddie Polo, "Liberty" cannot help but sail to a glorious victory. The fourth episode contains an actual reproduction of the Mexican raid on Columbus, N. M. The filming of this picture is one of the most spectacular sights ever witnessed in a motion picture, as it is realistic to the most minute detail. In the fifth episode Eddie Polo does something that would try the nerve of the most hardened acrobat that ever lived. He is captured by bandits, and as they have a sense of humour, they conceive the idea of tying him to the back of a wild horse and letting it go. The horse careers madly over the desert. It really is astonishing how the men in this serial manage to do such extraordinary things and to come out of it with whole skins? It is no exaggeration to say that there are more original, and in a way more hair-raising stunts in this serial "Liberty" than in any other serial. The stunts in "Liberty" come thick and fast, several to an episode. Another great attraction, is the announcement made by the management, that during the run of this great serial, every day, in the 7 o'clock show, one War Loan Lottery ticket will be given away free as a prize gift, and here is the chance for any lucky man to win the first prize of Rs. 10,00,000, without spending Rs. 10 and at the same time to enjoy this great serial.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Owing to a rumour that America is sending over gold to relieve the financial situation the jute market improved slightly, Clive's rising from Rs. 115 to Rs. 118/8. A few transactions in coal were done, prices remaining steady.
The following sales took place:—
Coal:—Bengal Giridih 20/4, 20/8; Benakuri 9/12; Bilbera 4/12, 4/14; Bokara and Ramgur 12/4, 12/8; Burrakur 36/4; New Tetturya 13 x. d.; Raneegunge 36/4, 36; South Govindpur 8; West Tetturya 8-4, 8-8.
Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 88-8, 89; Belvedere (ord) 307-8, 310, 312; Budge Budge (ord) 348 s. 1.; Clive (ord) 115. 115-8, 116-8, 117, 118-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 387, 389; Fort William (ord) 125; Hooghly (ord) 5; Kamarhatty (ord) 278; Kinnison (ord) 420; Northbrook (ord) 26.
Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 17-4; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 115; Titaghur Paper (ord) 105.
Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-10 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to 67-4.
Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation for Alliance Jute should have been read ordinary 264, 267.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Freight (railway and inland steam vessel) Tax Act 1917 (xiii of 1917) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods carried by inland steam vessels between the ports of Calcutta and Chandbally which have been booked at or between those places for destinations within the same limits shall be exempt from the payment of the tax imposed under the said Act.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

AT 22 CRORE FENCE.

BOMBAY'S EFFORT NEARING 8 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 18th May Rs. 21,95,74,435.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..7,41,23,900*
Bengal ..	..6,42,83,700
Madras ..	..1,09,12,400
United Provinces	..1,59,94,700
Punjab ..	..1,62,21,200
Burma ..	.. 83,88,400
Bihar and Orissa	.. 26,90,900
Central Provinces	.. 37,52,400
Assam	6,15,100
Minor Administrations.	60,13,500
Total Rs.	..20,29,96,200†

*Exclusive of Rs. 39,91,625 through Post Office till 9th May.
†Exclusive of Rs. 1,65,78,235 through Post Office til 9th May.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	18-5-17 Rs.	Total Up to date. Rs.
War Loan	3,800-0	1,66,400-0
War Bonds ..	2,025-0	5,21,825-0
Cash Certificates..	13,771-12	7,87,269-12
Total ..	Rs,19,596-12	14,75,494-12

MEETING OF MILL HANDS AT TARDEO

A meeting of jobbers, mucadams etc., of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills, Tadreo, numbering about 500, was held under the auspices of the D Ward Committee of the Indian War Loan on Wednesday last, at 6-15 p.m. in a tent specially erected for the meeting by the Mill authorities in the mill compound. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presided. The Chairman opened the proceedings and explained in Marathi the object of the meeting and the War Loan. Messrs. Devarukhkar, Kadam and Kale also addressed the meeting. Mr. Vyankatesh Vithal, Head Foreman of the Mill, then addressed the meeting in Marathi. With a vote of thanks to the Manager Mr. Kale for arranging meeting, the assembly dispersed.

STUDENTS' MEETING AT GADAG.

A Gadag correspondent writes:—Mr. P. S. Chandavarkar, Head-master of the Dharwar High School, and Mr. Kale, the Superintendent of the Hostel, came over here to popularize the War Loan among the student population. A lecture was delivered by Mr. V. B. Joshi, a resident student of the Hostel. A public meeting of the local public and students was held in George V., Pavilion on Tuesday, the 15th instant. Revd. C. S. Rivington was in the chair. Rao Bahadur Balekundri, District Deputy Collector and the parents and guardians of the boys were present on the occasion. Rao Bahadur Balekundri suggested the starting of similar societies with the help of teachers in all schools.

PUDUCOTTA STATE'S CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 18.

At a recent meeting at Puducotta, the Dewan, Mr. V. S. Durai Rajah announced that H. H. the Rajah had ordered the Durbar to invest out of the State balances Rs. 12,00,000 in the war loan, Rs. 4,50,000 of which will be in war bonds and Rs. 1,00,000 three and a half per cent. Government Paper to be converted into the loan. In all, the State will be holding in war loan and war bonds Rs. 20 lakhs to enable officers of the State to invest in the loan.
The Durbar has decided to advance money to its subordinates, free of interest, if the advance is returned within ten months.

PURCHASE OF CASH CERTIFICATES.

CONCESSION TO ASSOCIATIONS AND FIRMS.

The following Press communique has been issued:—
The Government of India have learnt that certain Railway Companies are forming War Loan Funds or Associations with the object of assisting their employees to subscribe to the Indian War Loan by the purchase for them of War Loan 1929-1947. War Bonds, or Post Office five year Cash Certificates, pending the recovery of the full cost by instalments. In order to facilitate the operations of these, or similar associations which may be formed by public and quasi-public bodies and large employers, the Government of India have decided not to apply to their holdings of Post Office Cash Certificates, pending distribution to individual subscribers, the maximum limit of Rs. 7,500 imposed by clause 37 of the Finance Department's notification No. 380-F. dated the 1st March 1917. This concession is subject to the following conditions:—
(1) Each association desiring to avail itself of the concession must apply for, and obtain, the sanction of the Controller of Currency, who is authorised at his discretion to grant or withhold it.
(2) Applications from Railway Companies, Port Trusts, and similarly constituted public authorities, whose employees have, either by action among themselves or under the direction of a committee of officers, organised themselves into a committee or association for the express purpose of facilitating subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, should be accompanied by an official statement from the principal executive authority describing the object of the association. This statement will ordinarily suffice for the purpose of obtaining the Controller of Currency's sanction.
(3) Applications in the case of employees of private commercial firms, banks, etc should be made by the firm or bank on behalf of its employees, and a list of the names of the employees should be furnished with the application.
(4) The Cash Certificates purchased will be regarded as being deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and a safe custody receipt will be issued, which will in due course be exchanged for Certificates in the names of the individual subscribers on application by them through the association, firm or bank. The individual Cash Certificates will bear date as from the date of payment of the amount shown on the safe custody receipt. Individual Cash Certificates will be issued only in the names of the persons shown in the list referred to in (3) above, or, in the case of employees of public bodies, in the names of the persons certified by the principal executive authority to be the members of the association.
2. The scheme is intended to meet the case of those associations or firms only which have a considerable number of members or employees; and it will remain in force up to the 31st March 1918.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 18.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Bion, Assistant Meteorologist Simla Meterological office, becomes Imperial Meterologist substantive *pro tempore* vice Dr. G. C. Simpson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. C. Scott O'Connor, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, gets one year's leave and Mr. C. S. Haygarth officiates for him.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Arms Act exemption extended to Americans residing or travelling in India is cancelled in the case of John Charles Mexia, an American employed in Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company Ltd., Kunder Kochi, Holudpukur, Singhbhoom.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) C. R. Scott-Elliot, 61st Pioneers, to be Lieut.-Colonel.
The following officers resign the service:—Major G. King I.M.S. and 2nd-Lieutenant C. W. Foster I.A.R.O.
Majors E. Butterfield, W. C. Anderson and E. G. S. Trotter are transferred to Supernumerary List.
Captain W. H. S. Scott, 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Rifles is granted volunteer officer's decoration.
The transfer of Major W. W. Vansomeron, 45th Sikhs to temporary half pay list is cancelled.
The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch) Messrs. F. C. Foreman, W. G. Mortimer, W. Mitchell, J. P. Wilson, W. B. Allen, A. C. Carter, J. F. Burgess, C. R. Drinkwater, R. Meyrick, A. J. Richardson, J. Stewart, W. F. Bagg. (Infantry Branch), D. F. Odonovan, P. J. Dunckleet, P. Lamb, R. E. Lines, F. F. Monk, H. W. Connell, J. H. Metcalfe, H. P. Swaffer, S. Sweeney, H. W. W. Henderson, E. F. Adams.
To be Lieutenant:—H. G. Muggridge.
To be Captain:—J. R. Tatlow.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs is posted as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, Major C. A. Smith is placed on special duty under the Resident of Kashmir. Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Beville has six months leave. Mr. P. B. Warburton becomes Political agent in Beghelkhand.

HINT TO MEXICO.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLAIN WORDS.

Senor Ignacio Bonillas, the new Mexican Ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials to President Wilson on April 17. He said the constitutional regime would be restored in Mexico.
President Wilson, in reply, said he would welcome the day which brought convincing evidence that a constitutional Government had been established which was both willing and able to afford American citizens protection for their property and the same justice as was extended to Mexican subjects or the subjects of other foreign countries. "The United States," he added, "asks no more, and can, of course, accept no less."

There were 5,629 deaths and 5,538 seizures from plague in India during the week ending May 12th. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 733 deaths) Madras 38, Bengal 7, Bihar and Orissa 617 United Povinces 1,718, Punjab 327, Burma 53, Central Provinces 146, Mysore State 40, Hyderabad State 689, Central India 61, Rajputana 172 and Kashmir 28.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PROTECTION.

Correspondence has taken place between Mr. Alexander Wylie, representing the Scottish manufacturers of cotton goods for India, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on the subject of the Indian cotton duties. Mr. Wylie sets out the position of the Scottish manufacturers as follows: "(1) We concur in the raising of Indian cotton duties to 7½ per cent. as a temporary arrangement for war purposes; (2) we entirely object to the 4 per cent. protection given to the Bombay millowners as unfair to the British, and not needed by the Indian manufacturers; (3) in the meantime the Scottish manufacturers will cheerfully bear their share of the increased Indian cotton duties, though their Indian competitors are exempted, and continue to support the Government in prosecuting the war by every means in their power."

A SYMBOL OF INDIA'S ALTERED STATUS.

In the course of his reply the Secretary for India says:. "It is a mistake to treat the change in the cotton duties as simply a trade question or as an effort of Bombay millowners to secure protection for their particular industry. In Indian eyes it is something quite different and of much greater importance. It is a symbol of India's altered status in the Empire, and a recognition of her growing claim to consideration and sympathy. If this be recognised, and if India be approached at the proper time in the right spirit, I am sanguine enough to believe that her just claims and the legitimate interests of other portions of the Empire will be capable of friendly adjustment. . . . You ask me whether his Majesty's Government approves 'of the permanent protection of Indian cotton manufactures.' On this I would observe that, if 'protection' be the place in India in the last two years, cotton is even now less 'protected' than, for exright word to use of such an adjustment of revenue to expenditure as has taken ample, woollen and leather goods were under the tariff which was in force from 1895 to 1916. But his Majesty's Government have not had occasion as yet to express any opinion on protection for Indian manufactures. They have reserved for consideration after the war the fiscal system of the United Kingdom and of the Empire. When that review takes place the fiscal system of India will also be considered in relation to the policy of the Empire as a whole, and if, as I hope, the result is the establishment of a general system of Imperial preference, I do not doubt that India will be ready to conform to the system adopted, and to take her proper place in it. More than that it would not be right for me to say at the present time."

U. S. AND EUROPE.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

The present crisis will profoundly change the foreign relations of the United States, observes a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The time-honoured policy of isolation in foreign affairs will depart, never to return. Hereafter America will be an influential member of the family of nations, and must assume the duties and responsibilities that the country may have been inclined to shirk hitherto. Attention at the moment is mainly occupied with preparations for war. The United States will take an important part afterwards in the council chamber when the terms of peace are discussed.
Commercial relations between the various nations will prove a very important factor in the after-war discussion. Many new treaties will follow, new tariffs will be made, old ones revised, and the whole order of international exchanges will of necessity undergo great changes. Even before these things happen, writes, Mr. Henry Clews, America will find itself committed by events beyond control to closer intimacies or interdependencies with Europe.
Immense new investments in foreign securities, large credits recently given foreign Governments, and the probability of making still larger ventures of this sort, all tend to bind the United States closer and closer to Europe, to set free new economic forces the world over, and to sweep the former from its old policy of isolation.

TWO YEARS FOR OBJECTOR.

Stephen Hobhouse, the son of Mr. Henry Hobhouse, was sentenced to two years' hard labour in mail week by the district court-martial at Teignmouth for refusal to obey military orders. Hobhouse, who was formerly chairman of the Friends' Emergency Committee, has already served a term of hard labour at Wormwood Scrubbs.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kettb-ud-Din Khan, son of Ghulam Kasim Khan of Tank, in the North West Frontier Province, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.
The Governor of Madras in Council has published a notification to the effect that he would be glad to receive, not later than 31st August, views on the Public Services Commission's recommendations of leading public bodies of Madras the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council and a number of other leading non-official residents of the presidency.
In consequence of the misconduct of Ghulam Kasim Khan of Tank in the North West Frontier Province he is hereby deprived of the title of Nawab which was conferred on his grand father, Shaw Nawaz Khan, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 5017 dated the 17th August 1859, and which was continued to Ghulam Kasim Khan on his succeeding to the Tank jagir in 1882.

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THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 19, 1917.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.
I.

The Royal Commission's Report on the Indian Educational Service is considered in some Indian quarters as fairly satisfactory, and indeed it frankly admits that Indians have in the past been suffering great injustice so far as the organisation of this service is concerned and in a halting way tries to make amends for this injustice. But before the proposals of the Royal Commission are considered in any detail it is necessary to examine the principle on which its recommendations are based. The Commission puts this "service into its second group, *viz.*, the group of "services in which, on grounds of policy and efficiency, it is desirable that there should be an admixture in the personnel of both Western and Eastern elements." If it is granted that an European element is necessary as such, irrespective of the quality, then the detailed proposals are fair. But this principle is not accepted by Justice Abdur Rahim and even by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and we think will not be accepted by the general Indian public. The latter thinks that there is no reason why it should not be an all-Indian service except that for the time being Indians cannot be found to fill it adequately. Justice Rahim gives the main outlines of his scheme for this service, which had the support of the late Mr. Gokhale, in these words:

"There shall be no recruitment of untried Englishmen, fresh from the Universities, for educational work in India However carefully the first selection of such men might be made, a certain number of them are bound to disappoint expectations, and there is no room now for such failures in our educational service. In any other department, the Englishman who fails merely lowers the efficiency of that department. In the Educational Department he is apt to prove a political danger by challenging in young minds comparison between himself and Indians, possibly superior to him in capacity and attainments, occupying inferior positions. For Englishmen, however, who have distinguished work to their credit, there is and will long remain ample room in India, but for obvious reasons their number cannot be a large one. Such men should be secured for any reasonable salary that may be necessary to induce them to go out to India."

These words are so cogent that they hardly need amplification. It is the burden of the evidence of most witnesses before the Commission that the calibre of the men recently recruited for this service has distinctly fallen, and hence the official witnesses propose a general raising of the emoluments. But the real fact of the matter is that the best Englishmen do not care to come out to India on any terms whatever. They feel that they are taken out of the world of research and scholarship when they come out here, and to a certain extent they are right. A real atmosphere of research and scholarship can only be created in India by Indians. Indifferent Englishmen are only likely to lower our standards. The evils of racial discrimination on the minds of young pupils have been well mentioned in the above extract. When a man like Prof. Jadunath Sarkar is refused admission to the charmed circle of the Indian Educational Service, students will naturally form opinions of their own about the character of British rule and its fairness.

The proper men to educate the youth of a country are its own people. In the case of very backward countries or countries with an entirely different civilisation foreigners may have to be imported to teach their civilisation. But this stage has now passed in India. Fifty years of English education has done some work, though perhaps not all that might have been possible. It is now quite possible to get Indians of the same or superior capacity to do the work at present being done by the members of the Indian Educational Service. For the highest kind of work, of which we may say in passing very little is being done by the present I.E.S., there is always room for the best man whoever he may be. In times to come even this work will find more and more Indians and even at present we can find some if we only care to look for them and encourage them. It is now an accepted principle of Indian education that its object is not to import European culture bodily into India but to give a proper direction to native Indian culture and civilisation, supplementing it where it may be deficient or wanting as in physical science, politics and industry, but carefully preserving the indigenous qualities where they are present and valuable as in philosophy, religion, and the arts. For this purpose we want the personnel of the educational service to be entirely Indian but with some European knowledge at first hand. In our opinion the ideal teachers of Indian youth should be distinguished Indian graduates who after their graduation here have completed their education in Europe or America. There are many such already available and more will be forthcoming if there is a good field for them. In every country it is found that the educational profession can command the services of able men at much less than their market price if they become lawyers, doctors or merchants. In India the case is even more so. There is a class in India that has been given to intellectual pursuits for many generations and other classes also will take to them if they wish to raise themselves in the social scale. Everybody is not judged in India by the money standard alone. India is at present paying a very exorbitant price for its foreign educational agency. But all this heavy price need not be paid if the service becomes an entirely Indian service. We shall consider in a later article the detailed proposals regarding emoluments of the Indian Educational Service as made by the Royal Commission, but if the principle of a purely Indian service is once accepted the changes required would be quite easy to enunciate.

One further advantage that would be derived from a purely Indian service would be that the country would not lose the benefit of its teachers as soon as they take pension. At present most of them leave the country and their influence disappears for ever the moment they retire. Consider the case of men like Wordsworth or Selby! They live only as names. Wordsworth could have wielded an enormous influence in his retirement for nearly thirty years just as Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar has been doing. A great teacher is a power for good even though he no longer lectures in the class room. He will continue even after retirement to wield his influence on the University, in social and political life and generally on the character of his quondam pupils who hold him in reverence. It is for the possibility of being able to wield this subtle and wholesome influence that many brilliant men take to an educational career in spite of the exiguousness of the material reward. Is it good in the true interests of the country completely to lose the benefit of this beneficent power if it is possible to avoid it?

Notes of the Day.

Grasping the Nettle.

Mr. Lloyd George notoriously does not lack courage, and he has apparently struck out on a line of his own towards the solution of the—we will not say, eternal but—immemorial Irish question. In a letter to Mr. John Redmond he proposes the immediate introduction of a Bill establishing the Irish Parliament exclusive of the six Ulster counties,—the whole arrangement to be subject to reconsideration by Parliament five years hence, "if the exclusion in the meanwhile is not terminated by the Council of Ireland comprising delegations from the Irish Parliament and the Ulster members of the House of Commons." The whole proposal, of course, is a very complicated one, but everyone will wish it success as a courageous and not inopportune attempt to get the Irish *impasse* out of the way before the formal close of the war and the consequent restoration of constitutional liberty in the world in the terms of the peace treaty that the civilised world shall dictate to Potsdam.

Prospects of Success.

Perhaps the best test of the practicability of the scheme put forward by the Prime Minister, is to be looked for in the response which it has evoked respectively from the Nationalists and the Ulsterites. That any proposal of Irish settlement should not be damned instantly by either the followers of Mr. Redmond or Sir Edward Carson,—or both,—is perhaps little short of miraculous in the light of past experience. Yet apparently this is what has happened. The Nationalist leader, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, says that his party are prepared to recommend the assembling of the Convention,—"provided that Irishmen of all creeds are represented,"—than which, one may presume, no more welcome, if also happily superfluous, suggestion could have been made in the circumstances. Not less welcome, if rather more surprising, is the news that even the Ulster fire-eaters are prepared to give the scheme at least a fair hearing. The Ulster Unionists have intimated that they undertake to submit the proposal to the sympathetic consideration of the Ulster Unionist Council. This eminently tractable mood on both sides should at any rate ensure some degree of patience in the consideration of the Prime Minister's suggestions, and Mr. Lloyd George indeed will have earned lasting kudos if he succeeds in settling a question which has so far defied solution.

Help for Disabled Soldiers.

The opening of the Willingdon Technical School for Indian disabled soldiers at Byculla is a fresh proof of the thorough manner in which Bombay has shown the way to all other Indian cities as regards war work. The school, intended as it is to give soldiers, who are incapacitated from active work through loss of limb, an opportunity to learn some occupation which, while making them useful to society will also help them to eke out a living for the rest of their life, seemed so obviously and urgently called-for that it is surprising that, though the war has dragged its weary length for nearly three years, this is, as Lord Willingdon said, the first home in India of its sort for the care and comfort of the Indian troops. That is a greater reason why those, who are concerned for the welfare of those increasing number of Indian disabled soldiers who have rendered such magnificent service to the cause of the Empire, should be grateful to Lady Willingdon, to whose initiative, energy and determination, the Home principally owes its existence. We have no doubt that Lord Willingdon's hope that this very useful institution will always be generously supported by the residents of Bombay will be fully realised. But it is idle to expect that only one such home will be sufficient to provide the needs of the increasing number of disabled soldiers who will return to their homes in different parts of the country, nor that private philanthropy, will be equal to, fulfil, a hugh task the accomplishment of which must be shared by the State.

The Proposed University Corps.

A deputation waited on his Excellency the Governor as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, yesterday morning at 11-30 a.m., at the Secretariat, to request him to move the Government of India to sanction the formation of a Bombay University Company under the Defence of India Force Act and to grant certain concessions relating thereto. The deputation was headed by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and consisted of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, representing the principals of the Poona Colleges, the Rev. Father Goodier, representing the principals of the Bombay Colleges, Mr. S. H. Kirtikar (St. Xavier's College), the Secretary of the Representative Committee, and Messrs. H. D. Karaka (College of Commerce) and Krishna Natarajan (Grant Medical College), both members of the Representative Committee. The Hon. Mr. Cadell was also present. The proceedings were private, but we understand that his Excellency received the deputation very sympathetically.

Humble Bankrupts.

Glancing through the list of the insolvency petitions in the local "Government Gazette," a Madras contemporary, notes the somewhat curious fact that the insolvency Court in Madras finds favour with a much lower grade of community than in England such as labourers and small cultivators. This, however, need not appear at all surprising if the tendency of these two classes—in common with many other classes of society in the country—to borrow imprudently for ceremonial purposes and the extortionate rates of interest exacted on these borrowings by the professional moneylenders are borne in mind. Being at once a prey to exacting social customs and to the greed of the moneylender, the poor in India are generally in debt and it is no wonder that many of them have learnt to follow in the footsteps of the rich bankrupts.

Educational Reform.

The Cuddalore Educational Conference, which met last week, has taken a commendable and timely step by appointing a subcommittee to consider and report on the question of post-war reforms in Indian educational system. That is a task to which responsible public bodies interested in education must soon set themselves. In England, various schemes of educational reconstruction have already been proposed and discussed and one or two of them have even been more or less accepted by the State. The latest of these schemes is that proposed by the executive of the National Union of Teachers, which merits close attention, alike for its boldness of conception and for its suggestions applicable to the peculiar needs of India. It may be summarised as follows:—

"Education to be free through all its stages, including the university. Education to be compulsory from 5 to 18, and every young person to be required to show that he is receiving in a recognized institution education sufficient and satisfactory. Local education authorities to make by-laws providing for full-time attendance to 14, and to have power to require full-time attendance to 15 or 16, but in such case partial exemption for beneficial employment. Beyond the age of full-time or half-time exemption attendance during such hours and for such periods as the local authority may by by-law determine, but not less than eight hours a week. Hours for labour and school attendance not to exceed 48 a week. Every person under 18, on the demand of an employer, to produce a card showing that he is regularly attending an educational institution. The training of girls in the duties of home-life to be an integral portion of every school course. The executive urge that to secure an adequate supply of fully qualified teachers there must be great improvement in salaries, pensions, and conditions, and prospects of promotion to higher branches of the educational service, and recommend that the cost of providing and maintaining schools and classes should be borne in part by the State and in part by the local authority."

At Cross-Purposes.

"What is wrong with the world?" asked Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Apparently what is wrong with it is that it is at cross-purposes. "There surely never was a time in British history," says Sir Harry Johnston, in the "Westminster Gazette," "when the reflective, middle-aged travelled citizen was more inclined to exclaim at the contrariety, the 'cussedness' of nearly all exponents of public opinion, the cross-purposes of would-be reformers, the limitations of would-be Imperialists, the lacunæ in the minds of prophets, the reserve of Liberal statesmen, the conservatism of Labour leaders, and the impulsive rashness of the Tories. . . But so it is; in alcohol, in phonetic spelling, in national hygiene, in the protection of soldiers from prostitutes, in food distribution and regulation, in the investigation of the 'Hundred Days' of Ceylon's martial law, in the contentment of Ireland, in the organisation of woman's work, in the redistribution of the suffrage, we are at cross-purposes. Can no great mind or collocation of intellects in Press or Government set us on the right path towards reform and sweet reasonableness?" We shall be pleased to hear from any "great mind" or "collocation of intellects" that may feel like taking on the job.

The Great Moghul.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:

Mr. Vincent Smith's "Akbar, the Great Moghul" is to be issued by the Oxford University Press next month. The book is designed as a biography rather than as a history, and all the matter is grouped round the person of Akbar. It includes chapters on social and economic conditions, and literature and art. Free use has been made of the Jesuit writings, and especially of the recently discovered "Commentarius Mongolicae Legationis," by Father Monserrati, 1582. The numerous illustrations include a coloured facsimile of an unique portrait of Akbar as a boy of fifteen, and there are seven maps and plans. The book extends to more than five hundred pages, and a detailed chronology, with elaborate bibliography, and full analytical index are provided. The work is the more noteworthy as Mr. Smith's views concerning the character and actions of Akbar differ considerably from those current.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital yesterday morning. His Excellency attended a meeting of the Committee of the Willingdon's Soprts Club at the Secretariat in the afternoon.

Their Excellencies left Victoria Terminus at 10-10 p.m. yesterday for Poona *en route* for Mahableshwar.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

MR. F. H. LUCAS APPOINTED FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 18.

The Secretary of State has made the following appointments in the India Office:—Mr. F. H. Lucas, C. B., to be Secretary Financial Department in succession to Mr. F. W. Newmarch retired, and Mr. C. H. Kisch to be Private Secretary in succession to Mr. Lucas.

THE KING EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

4TH JUNE TO BE DECLARED A HOLIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 18.

It has been decided to declare the 4th June 1917, a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, but there will be no entertainments, reviews salutes, dressing of ships, or other celebrations. Flags will be flown and the usual honours lists will be published on that date.

RECENT BERLIN STRIKES.

PRINTER'S TRIAL FOR TREASON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Central News Agency's Amsterdam correspondent says that the Berlin police have discovered the printer of the pamphlet circulated during April strikes. His trial for treason follows.

ITALIAN VICTORY ON THE ISONZO.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT BULLECOURT.

BRITISH PROGRESS UP TO THE WESTERN EDGE.

ITALIANS OCCUPY TYSTIR.

AN ADMIRABLE DASH.

AUSTRIAN DEFENCES ENTIRELY DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

UDINE, May 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 18.

The Italians' immediate objective, the Tystir mountain on the left bank of the Isonzo, was attained by an admirable dash in spite of the extrordinarily strong Austrian defences which the Italian artillery entirely destroyed, and also the fact that a large number of Austrian troops were brought thither from Galicia.

FIGHTING BETWEEN CUCCO AND VODICE.

REPEATED ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

An Italian communiqué says, there was bitter and prolonged fighting between the Cucco and the Vodice. The enemy repeatedly launched considerable masses against our new positions but all were repulsed, and the rocky bastion of Montcucco from height 611 to height 524 remained firmly ours. We made appreciable progress towards the important summit of height 652 on the Vodice.

AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT OCCUPIED.

Enemy counter-attacks eastward of Gorizia broke down. We occupied an important height southward of Granignza and threw back with serious losses a powerful enemy attack in the northern sector of the Carso.

FIELD-HOSPITAL SHELLED BY ENEMY.

The enemy shelled the field hospital at Cervignano. There were six victims. Between the 14th and the 16th instant we captured 4,021 prisoners of whom 124 were officers.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

ASCENT OF MONTE KUK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 18.

A correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that the Italian advance has been highly spectacular, the troops having crossed the precipitous Isonzo gorge on narrow bridges, regardless of clouds of shrapnel.

The first line trenches fell immediately and then the Italians made a steep ascent of Monte Kuk, the Austrians' second line eight hundred feet high and bristling with machine guns. Battle raged throughout the day and night, till the Italians outflanked and captured the whole position. The summits of Monte Kuk 1800 feet were captured later, but furious counter-attacks on both crests followed. After heavy fighting the enemy was repulsed and Kuk was definitely won.

MUTINUOUS CZECH REGIMENTS.

SOURCE OF GRAVE ANXIETY TO AUSTRIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Giornale d'Italia's" correspondent on the Carso front says the Czech regiments are causing grave anxiety owing to their mutinuous behaviour and desertions, after the Russian revolution. All the Czechs have been brought from the east to the Italian front, where they form 60 per cent. of the Austrian forces. Here they produced such a demoralization among the Slav elements that their commanders wished to shoot a number of them, but the Emperor forbade such drastic measures.

INTER-ALLIED COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS OPENED IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 18.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., May 18.

The Inter-Allied Commercial Conference has opened here. Lord Gainford on behalf of the British delegates emphasised Great Britain's desire that the resources of the Allies should be co-ordinated.

The Conference approved resolutions relating to trade marks, application of science to industrial purposes, health of munition-workers, employment of disabled soldiers, system of police to protect trade after the war, scheme for an inter-Allied insurance union and measures to crush the German system of trade espionage and corruption.

LORD CARMICHAEL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 18.

Lord Carmichael took his seat in the House of Lords to-day.

engineering business by falsely representing that otherwise Gruban would be interned.

FIGHTING AT BULLECOURT.

BRITISH PROGRESS UP TO WESTERN EDGE.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 18.

A British afternoon communiqué says during the night in the fighting at Bullecourt we further progressed through the village and reached the western edge.

ENEMY REPULSED AT KJUPRI.

96 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., May 18.

A British official communiqué from Salonika says:—We heavily repulsed two counter-attacks at Kjupri on the Struma front taking ninety-six prisoners.

FOOD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

EFFECTIVE VOLUNTARY EFFORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., May 18.

In the House of Lords Lord Devonport said that the voluntary food economy campaign was becoming effective and there was a marked decrease in general consumption particularly of bread in forty towns including Birmingham and Leeds. He was hopeful that voluntary effort would achieve the desired end.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION.

BANKS' SUPPORT TO SCHEME,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., May 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the new British Trade Corporation would have a capital of ten millions sterling. It was proposed to raise two and a half millions, and it was necessary that one million should be subscribed before the prospectus was issued. He had interviewed representative bankers, explained the scheme to them, and asked for their support. The Banks were practically unanimous in support of the scheme, although he could not say that all of them were equally enthusiastic in agreeing to subscribe the capital. A number of larger banks had subscribed towards a million, which was necessary in order to launch the scheme. The Government did not propose to subscribe the capital or subsidise the undertaking in any way. He believed that the Corporation would serve a very useful purpose.

In the course of the debate, the scheme was strongly criticised and the terms of the charter were attacked.

Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Government would reconsider the matter in light of the criticisms, but he was unable to promise that it would revise or withdraw the charter.

AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN ENGLAND.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 18.

At the Navy League luncheon Sir Edward Carson, giving the toast of the United States Navy, declared that the arrival of the American flotilla here was one of the most important events in the history of the world for it was the recognition of the fact that the Old and New Worlds meant completely to reserve the freedom of the seas against plunder and savagery. He admitted that submarinism was a real danger but the Navy, with the assistance of the United States Navy, would counteract it. (Cheers). We were going to stick this business out. (Cheers.)

QUEENSLAND UPPER HOUSE

FAILURE OF ABOLITION PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, May 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 18.

The Referendum has resulted in the defeat of the proposal to abolish the Queensland Upper House.

IN LAFFAUX MILL REGION.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

THREE GERMAN DETACHMENTS ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 18.

A French afternoon communiqué says fresh enemy attempts to retake the ground we gained in the Laffaux mill region failed and the struggle which was very lively at certain points turned everywhere to our advantage. The enemy's losses were heavy and we took more prisoners.

Our barrages inflicted heavy losses on three German assaulting detachments which made several fruitless attempts to reach our lines at the Royere farm, in the Epine-de-chevrigny sector, north-west of Braye-en-Laonnais.

LINE NORTH OF LAFFAUX MILL.

COMPLETELY RE-ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 4-35 May 18.

Last night's French communiqué said:—We completely re-established our line north of Laffaux Mill and appreciably advanced east of Craonne and Hill 108 south of Berry-au-bac, capturing prisoners.

There has been a fairly violent artillery duel on the California Plateau.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FRANCE.

GENERAL PETAIN'S MESSAGE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 18.

The "New York Times" publishes a message from Genl. Petain urging that American volunteers be sent to France within three months for training and to be used as skeleton organisations for the arriving American armies. Genl. Petain concludes, "It is of paramount importance that an American General Commissioner be immediately appointed to come to France."

M. P. CHARGED WITH FALSE REPRESENTATION.

A NATURALISED GERMAN-BORN AWARDED DAMAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

A naturalised German-born man named Gruban has been awarded £4,750 sterling damages against Handel Booth, M. P. It was alleged that Booth induced Gruban to make over to Booth his share in an

COMMISSIONS TO INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., May 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was communicating with the Admiralty on the subject of granting officers of Indian Marine, commissions similar to those of officers of naval reserve.

Colonel Yate asked:—What are the new rates of pay of Indian Army Officers wounded or on sick leave?

Mr. Chamberlain said:—I am waiting the reply to proposals made to the War Office.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., May 18.

The death of the Rajah of Sarawak is announced.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

DECISION REPORTED TO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF CABINET.

ITS PERSONNEL.

PERPETUATION OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., May 18.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George said that he desired to report to the House a very important decision which had been arrived at as a consequence of the recent meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet. It was desirable that Parliament should be officially informed and finally acquainted with the event which constituted a land-mark in the constitutional history of the British Empire. The House would remember that in December last Government invited the Prime Ministers or the leading statesmen of the Oversea Dominions and India to attend the sitsittings of both the Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. The former body held fourteen sittings and the British Cabinet became for the time being the Imperial War Cabinet. While it was in session, overseas members had access to all information at the disposal of the Government and occupied the status of absolute equality with the members of the British Government. It had prolonged discussions on all vital aspects of British Imperial policy and came to important decisions which would enable us to prosecute the war with increased unity and vigour, and would be of the greatest value when negotiations for peace came to be discussed. The fresh minds and new points of view which the Government's colleagues from overseas had brought to bear on problems with which they had been so long engrossed, had been of immense help to all of them. As far as Government were concerned, they could state with confidence that the experiment had been a complete success. The Imperial War Cabinet was unanimous that the proceedings had been of such service not only to its members, but to the Empire, that it ought not to be allowed to fall into desuetude. Accordingly at the last session it was agreed that meetings should be held annually, or more often when urgently necessary.

PERSONNEL OF CABINET.

The Imperial War Cabinet would consist of the British Premier and such of his colleagues as dealt with Imperial affairs and the Dominions' Premiers or specially accredited representatives, and the Indian representative appointed by the Government of India.

It was hoped that this annual meeting would become the accepted convention of the British Constitution. (Cheers). In its present form the institution was extremely elastic. Its essence was that responsible heads of the Governments of the Empire with Ministers specially entrusted with the conduct of Imperial policy would meet together at regular intervals to confer about the foreign and Imperial policy and come to decisions regarding them, which, subject to the control of their own Parliament, they would then severally adopt. They would by this means, be enabled to obtain full information about all aspects of Imperial affairs and to determine by consultation the policy of the Empire in its most vital aspects, without infringing in any degree the autonomy each at present enjoyed.

They had not attempted to settle what constitutional developments this might lead to. The whole question of perfecting the mechanism for considering the Imperial and foreign affairs between the autonomous nations of the Imperial Commonwealth would be reserved for the consideration of a special conference which would be summoned as soon as possible after the war to readjust the constitutional relations of the Empire. It was felt however, that the experiment of constituting an Imperial Cabinet in which India was represented, had been so fruitful in better understanding and unity of purpose and action that it ought to be perpetuated and they believed that the proposal would commend itself to all nations of the Empire. (Cheers).

Lord Curzon in the House of Lords made a statement regarding the Imperial War Cabinet similar to that of Mr. Lloyd George.

COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

FUNCTION AND SCOPE OF WORK-

PREMIER'S LETTER TO MR. REDMOND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 18.

Much interest is taken in the new feature of the Government's Irish proposals, namely the Council of Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Mr. Redmond states that the two delegations of which the Council will be composed will be numerically equal and the Council may be summoned on the initiative of any six members of the Council.

The Council will be empowered by a majority of votes of each of the delegations to pass private bill legislation affecting both the included and the excluded areas, also to recommend to the Crown extension to the excluded area by an Order in Council any Act of the Irish Parliament, also to agree to the inclusion of the whole of Ireland under the Home Rule Act subject to the assent of the majority of voters in the excluded area, whereupon, power will be vested in the Crown to extend the Act to all Ireland by an Order in Council.

The Council may also make recommendations on its own initiative on Irish questions including amendment to the Home Rule Act. The President of the Council will be elected by agreement of the delegations, or failing agreement, will be nominated by the Crown.

MR. REDMOND'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

Mr. Redmond, replying to Mr. Lloyd George says the Nationalists are prepared to recommend the assembling of the Convention provided that Irishmen of all creeds are represented.

ULSTER'S REPLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 18.

The Ulster Unionists, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, undertake to submit the suggestions for settlement to the sympathetic consideration of the Ulster Unionist Council.

IRISH HOME RULE.

MR. REDMOND REFUSES IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 18.

Mr. Redmond in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George refuses the proposal for immediate Home Rule, exclusive of Ulster and accepts the alternative of Convention.

Sir John Lonsdale on behalf of Ulster Unionists undertakes to submit the proposal to the careful consideration of the Ulster Council, but according to the Press Association, Ulster leaders in the House of Commons yesterday evening stated, that they would not submit the Convention proposal to the Council, nor themselves serve on such a body.

GERMANY DEFERS TO KING ALFONSO'S WISHES.

PRISONERS REMOVED TO 19 MILES FROM FIRING LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Madrid correspondent of the Exchanxge Telegram Co., says that Germany deferring to King Alfonso's wishes is removing all prisoners 19 miles from the firing line.

(Continued from column 6.)

high. If we compare the rise in the price of coal with the rise in the price of other materials and the rise in the wages, I think, coal is not selling at an abnormally high price. The present market rate is giving a lease of life to many collieries which were being crushed under the pressure of an accumulated loss of years. So long as the war lasts, Government requirements must continue to be heavy and when the war has ended all the signs indicate a heavy foreign demand on our coal. But, if we fail to meet the demand with an adequate supply the demand will go away from us."

FIRST U. S. LOAN TO RUSSIA.

20,000,000 STERLING.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF STRONG FRIENDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 18.

The United States has made the first loan to Russia, amounting to twenty million sterling, as an "additional evidence of strong friendship of the American and the Russian peoples."

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

ENGLISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 18.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial article headed "An Historic Speech," says General Smuts" speech was one of the finest and most statesmanlike utterances that the war has produced. If the British nation did not realise fully before it assuredly will understand now what a noble ornament and strong pillar of the Empire it possesses in the soldier-statesman who represented the Union in the Imperial War Conference. Hitherto we have thought of him principally as a brilliant soldier, but the future may well reveal political services even more valuable still. This is always a rare and sometimes a dangerous combination of genius, but we know from General Smuts' speeches where his dearest hopes centre, that he hates war and that all his ambitions are set upon serving his fellow-countrymen in South Africa and the Empire to which he is proud to belong. If we interpret, General Smuts' speech aright we detect in it a note of friendly, earnest caution to those who think the time is ripe for forming a new constitution for the Empire with a new Imperial Parliament, new Imperial Treasury and new imperial taxes. The idea noble, imposing and logical, but it is none the less full of perils and quicksands, and above all open to the fatal objection that it does not seem to be desired by the responsible spokesmen of the Dominions. It may be taken, therefore as certain that the special war conference which will be called at the end of the war to consider the general problem of Imperial reconstruction will not favour the idea of a unified Parliament of the Empire. Reconstruction will proceed on lines less sensational but far more consonant with the British tradition of gradual evolution. Indeed, it has already begun during the last few weeks in admission to the Imperial Cabinet of the statesmen of the Dominions and the representatives of India.

The "Daily Telegraph" concludes by hoping that General Smuts' outspoken, resonant tribute to the Crown will sharply recall to their senses all those who talk glibly and lightly of what they call the republican sentiment in this country. The British Empire, indeed, is fortunate when a soldier, who fifteen years ago was its sturdy and dangerous opponent, delivers within the walls of the British Parliament an address cordial in friendship and instinct, as are few utterances of our time, with political wisdom and understanding.

ELECTION OF MR. HUGHES.

THE EFFECT OF NATIONALIST VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 18.

It is now known that soldiers' votes were largely cast for Mr. Hughes. The latter, in the course of a speech, said this fact was one of the most gratifying features of the recent Commonwealth elections. A nationalist victory would spur the Australian troops to earn fresh laurels.

RECRUITING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PERTH, May 17.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 18.

The Recruiting Committee has asked the Premier of Western Australia to stimulate recruiting by removing from the Civil Service single men fit for military service.

The Premier replied sympathising with the proposal but considered that the Commonwealth should take the initial action. He promised to communicate with the Federal Government to that effect.

INDIAN COAL TRADE.

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent sables:

At the second annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Federation, Mr. N. C. Sircar, presiding, said the coal trade passed through an acute crisis during last year and trade has been now in a way placed in the hands of the Coal Committee. "By the operation of this committee the accepted principle of supply and demand regulating the prices no longer applies. When Bombay mills were glad to purchase at nine rupees a ton, we have been selling on their account at rupees three and eight annas to four rupees a ton. There is some grudging and some murmur at the rise of the price of coal. I do not think it is unusual or at all

(Continued in column 5.)

HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

MR. BAPTISTA'S POWERFUL PLEA.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM DOOMED.

INDIA'S FITNESS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The following is the full text of the presidential address of Mr. Joseph Baptista at the First Indian Home Rule Conference held at Nasik on Thursday:—

Ladies, gentlemen and brother Home Rulers.—Two years ago in the famous Capital of the Peshwas I suggested the formation of a Home Rule League for the purpose of advocating Home Rule for India. I believe that was the first time the expression "Home Rule" was used on the political platform. The English people were so familiar with all it imports and implies that it left no room for misconception. It was great Gladstone's consoling message of peace and good-will to the people of Ireland. I have come across no Englishman who ever found fault with the adoption of the expression. It was left to our own compatriots to discover that it has a "bad odour" about it or "unhappy associations." If we are to eschew expressions simply because they recall tyrannies trampled under foot, what becomes of the Rights of Man, and Liberty, and Equality and the rivers of blood through which they have waded. But we clamour for Home Rule not to crush tyranny or redress wrongs; we clamour for it to stimulate future progress; we believe Home Rule will usher in an era of unparallelled progress and contentment in India; we clamour for it because we feel we are no longer *in statu pupillari*; but we have graduated with honours. Our aspirations constitute a flattering tribute to British Rule, as it proclaims to the world that we have outgrown the present Bureaucratic System and become fit for Self-Government. That is or ought to be, according to Lord Macaulay, "the proudest day in English History." How can this have a "bad odour" or "unhappy associations" to any friend of England or India? There is no justification for such pessimism. But if any one's peace of mind was ever disturbed, then the work of the League during the past year must allay all apprehension. Our work is peaceful and constitutional; and constitutional methods ought to terrify nobody.

SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The success of the League ought not to be measured by the number of its members, but by the present temper of the people. Home Rule has found an honoured place in the heart of every son and daughter of India, who is educated enough to take an intelligent interest in constitutional reforms. Under skilful magicians like Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant the Home Rule movement grew day by day and has now acquired a momentum that is well nigh irresistible if we persevere without faltering; and in doing so we shall be working in the best interests of the British Empire, for our aim is Home Rule under the British aegis. We seek no separation. The most malicious slanderer cannot accuse us of harbouring secret thoughts of independence. This war has laid low the spectre of rebellion in India. No calumniator will henceforth manage to deceive the English people that England's difficulties would be India's opportunity.

BLESSINGS OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

Foreigners are usually puzzled at the phenomenon that this vast peninsula with its teeming millions does not wish to get rid of the British yoke. The fact is that with all its defects, British Rule is not felt as a foreign yoke. On the contrary the people appreciate the blessing of the British connection and are convinced that the British Empire have all the elements of an ideal state. Mill thought that the boundaries of States ought to coincide with those of nationalities; but Lord Acton, one of the most profound historians of England was of different opinion. "A State," said he, "may in the course of time produce a nationality, but that a nationality should constitute a State is contrary to the nature of modern civilisation. Where political and national boundaries coincide, society ceases to advance, and nations relapse into a condition, corresponding to that of men who renounce intercourse with their fellow-men. The difference between the two (people) unites mankind, not only by the benefits it confers on those who live together, but because it connects society either by a political or national bond, gives to every people an interest in its neighbours, either because they are under the same Government or because they are of the same race, and thus promotes the interests of humanity, of civilization and of religion." We are, therefore, marching with modern civilisation, and promoting the cause of humanity in casting our lot with the British Empire.

THE AIM OF HOME RULE.

But can such an Empire endure for any length of time? The beatific vision of a world-wide Roman Empire has passed away. It did so because Rome "Laboured to crush the subjugated nations into a homogeneous and obedient mass." The experience of England teaches the same lesson. It drove America into rebellion although "thousands of colonists had no sympathy with the extreme opposition to the Law of Parliament and saw much more to be gained by union and loyalty than by rebellion." The case of Ireland is another illustration. The problem consists of reconciling local liberty with general control of combining local self-government with Imperial Unity." English statesmen were unable to do so, as the English Empire was so constituted that all political power resided in the centre. At the time of the American Rebellion the British legislators were unable "to rise to the faintest conception of an organisation more complicated than the simple one" they had evolved. The problem was solved by their cousins across the Atlantic by federalism. "This new idea of freedom," says Lord Acton, "made room for different races in one State. A nation was no longer what it had been in the ancient world—a progeny of a common ancestor, or the aboriginal product of a particular religion, a result of mere physical or physiological unity, but developed in the course of history by the action of the State." But the federation of America "arose from necessity and its properties were imperfectly investigated in theory." The unfortunate result was that the English Parliament never attempted to organise the Empire upon the complex model of federation. Whenever trouble arose in the Colonies, she gave them practical independence under the name of Self-Government. This was the case with Canada, Australia and with the other Colonies And this has now given rise to the problem of refashioning the Empire. And the only way reconstruction is possible is on the principles of federalism. The first attempt to apply the principles of federalism in the British Empire was Gladstone's Home Rule Bill for Ireland. Scotland has Home Rsle in practice because parliament does not really govern Scotland. Scotch affairs are practically left in Scotch hands. Indeed to ssch an extent is this carried that Prof. Lowell says that every Scotchman is an Englishman for all the plums of office. No Englishman is a Scotchman. Scotland is naturally contented. You will, therefore, recognise that Home Rulers are on the right track. Imperial affairs must be reserved for an Imperial Parliament, Indian affairs for an Indian Parliament. We can separate Provincial affairs from Indian affairs and entrust them to Provincial Parliaments. This is the aim and object of Home Rulers.

FREEDOM THROUGH DECENTRALISATION.

Our further object is Decentralisation as moch as possible. Even democratic Parliaments can be absolute and tyrannical. We have the classic example of Athens. "The emancipated peoples of Athens became a tyrant and their Government, the pioneer of European freedom, stands condemned with a terrible unanimity by all the wisest of the ancients. They treated their dependencies with such injustice that they lost their maritime Empire." (Lord Acton). In democratic institutions absolutism takes the form of centralization. The power of Imperial Parliament must be limited as jealously as the power of the Crown and many of its functions must be discharged by provincial diets and a descending series of local authorities. This is done in the United States of America. In this way freedom is assured and the people acquire political capacity and initiative. In India the process of centralization has been carried to breaking point. Unlike the Normans in England the English in India did not preserve our indigenous institutions nor was the village system which still obtains in Goa, and which had survived the shock of many invasions. The only attempt at self-government has been the municipal institutions; but they are far too officialised to be good schools for self-government. We can endure this no longer. We demand a genuine application of democratic principles. This is what Home Rule stands for.

PROFESSED POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The professed policy of England is to fit India for self-government. The danger is that English statesmen do not realize that they are moving at too slow a pace. In fact, they believe that the tortoise speed is a virtue and boast that the British genius is against catastrophic changes. But there is no real merit in slowness. Action tells us that "the eager and restless Athenians went through in one generation" what Romans took two centuries to attain. Also that "during the six months from January 1785 to the fall of Bastille France travelled as far as England in the six hundred years between the Earl of Leicester and Lord Beaconsfield." Russia has even beaten that record and done it in a day. The Anglo-Saxons are said to have many qualities in common with the Romans. "Speculative politics," says Lord Acton, "had no attraction for the grim and political genius of the Romans. . . . They advanced only under compulsion of utmost unavoidable necessity, and the same questions recurred often before they were settled." Speaking of the Romans and the English, Woodrow Wilson says:—"Illogical, unimaginative, their mode of procedure must be said to have been throughout a mode for slow practical men, without speed and boldness. . . The whole political method of the two peoples is the same: the method of change so gradual, so tempered with compromise and discretion, so retorted and moderated by persistent habit, that only under the most extraordinary pressure is it ever hastened into actual revolution. The Plebeians in Rome fighting inch by inch towards privileges which they coveted, the people of England making their way by long protracted efforts towards the control they desired to exercise, has had to advance with painful slowness and to be content with one piece at a time for the power they strove."

BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM DOOMED.

This painful slowness must be attributed for want of imagination. Boyce says that the Eastern Roman Empire had "no constitutional history," "no political life . . . . as it seemed to want that kind of constructive faculty which depends on imagination." The Indian people are imaginative and possess intellectual initiative. It is no use for Englishmen to delude themselves with any false notions of this unchanging East. The last decade has witnessed changes in the political feeling and capacity of the people, that is positively astounding. The obstacle to advancement and the menace to peace is the so-called genius of the English people. But let us trust that the War has wrought a change in the political habit of the English people. We have ample evidence of the changed mode of thought of the English and in this lies our hope. It is utterly impossible for England to fight for the liberties of Belgium and other States and keep India in political bondage. The beaureocratic system is doomed and we are within sight of the land of promise. Let the bugle sound and the walls of bureaucracy will be crumbled to pieces. When they do crumble to pieces a new era will be ushered in for India full of promise and hope. We know that the democratic principle infused a new soul into Athens and Athens grew prosperous. The same thing happened in Rome and England. The Magna Carta infused a new soul into England. It has grown prosperous ever since and has founded an Empire over which the sun never sets. Does any one doubt Home Rule will infuse a new soul into the people of India, and what soul it will be? It will energise every man and woman. India will go forward, by leaps and bounds. Plenty and prosperity will cheer the land. Our dignity will be enhanced and our self-respect secured. Is there any man with spirit so enslaved that he will not move heaven and earth to attain this object? Come then one and all who love the Motherland, let us march forward without fear and faltering to the promised land which is our birthright."

INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

PUNJAB CHAMBER ON PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 18.

The following letter has been addressed by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce to the Financial Secretary to the Punjab Government on the question of the proposed amendment to the Indian Income Tax Act:—The Committee are of opinion that under the present conditions there is a great evasion of income tax payments. The Committee are convinced that only way in which the evasion can be prevented is by the appointment of a well paid whole time European official with strong powers of investigation. They consider, further, that there should be heavy penalties for misrepresentation on income tax returns. The Committee would further urge upon the Government the desirability of introducing a uniform system of assessment for the whole of India with regard to depreciation which is to be allowed on plant and machinery in factories, workshops etc. This feature of administration of the Income Tax Act is at present full of many anomalies, different standards and methods of assessment obtain, each province having different methods, which bring about not only confusion but unfair assessment. The rules in some provinces operate particularly harshly and unjustly and are entirely opposed to principles laid down by the British Board of Indian Revenue for similar undertakings.

CONFORMITY WITH BRITISH PRACTICE.

The committee are strongly of opinion that rules of Indian Income Tax Act, in regard to depreciation on plant and machinery, should at the earliest possible date be brought into conformity with British practice, similar rules and as far as possible the same rates, of depreciation to be fixed for the whole of India. The rates of depreciation should be fixed for the Government by expert advice in connection with the industries affected, and in certain localities it will be necessary to allow exceptional rates owing to local climatic conditions The Committee consider that amount shown under depreciation in the annual balance sheet is particularly inequitable in the event of a firm having a bad trading year. There may be insufficient profits to enable a proper amount to be written off to depreciation, but it is impossible to deny that depreciation has occurred (i.e. capital has been used off) and loss to the firm in this respect, is in no way affected by the amount written off, as depreciation. Further, where there are insufficient profits to enable a full depreciation allowance to be made in any year, the firm should be allowed to accumulate claims for allowance to be granted in future years when sufficient profits are available. This is in accordance with the British practice. In some provinces a very low rate, barely sufficient to cover depreciation alone is allowed for combined depreciation and repairs.

INEQUITABLE METHOD OF ASSESSMENT.

In one province this rate is 5 per cent. and in another 6 per cent. and in another 10 per cent, these rates being allowed on plant, the life of which is in the neighbourhood of 15 to 20 years when kept up in the best state of repair, where combined rates of depreciation and repairs is allowed, the rate should be 10 per cent. as a minimum and the local Government should grant extra allowance where it can be proved that exceptional repairs have been carried out. Repairs on any particular item of plant in case of a serious breakdown may easily be 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the original cost of the plant or even more Finally, the committee would ask that the proposed new rules and rates and rates for depreciation should be based upon the following principles:—"That profit is only the amount remaining after the capital used has been deducted and that income tax allowance should be granted in respect of the diminished value of machinery owing to wear and tear during the year." The words in inverted comas are principles laid down by a British Chancellor of Exchequer and by the British income tax authorities respectively. The committee consider that it is also reasonable to ask that extra allowance should be made for depreciation where a company writes off a large amount in any year owing to obsoleteness of plant. Finally, though the question of double income tax may not come within the purview of the present reference the committee desire to add their protest to those which have already been formulated in India in the Colonies and Great Britain against this inequitable method of assessment.

SIMLA TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTION TO MILITARY WORKSMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The Simla Exemption Tribunal resumed its work to-day and the first batch of applicants came from the Military Works Branch and the applicants were represented by Major H. G. Lemesurier, Assistant Director, General Military Works. His general ground for the request for exemption was that the Department was very shorthanded. The first of these was Mr. H. H. Greenway. The application for exemption from general service was withdrawn as Mr. Greenway was over 41 years of age, and so was not liable to be called away for general service. Mr. Greenway was an active volunteer. The next man from Military Works was Mr. B. St. Clair Wilks. After medical examination Mr. Wilks was classed "C" and as all those belonging to this class have to be re-examined under recent Government order. Mr. Wilks was ordered to undergo a fresh medical examination. In any case the Tribunal granted him exemption from general service but not from general service training. Mr. N. D. Lisbey of the same Department was after medical examination class "D" that is, temporarily unfit. The Tribunal asked him to come up again before it, after six months. In the case of Mr. F. R. Mellor, Major Lemesurier submitted he was one of those who could probably be most easily spared. Accordingly the Tribunal passed orders stating that no exemption was necessary in his case, but if the Selection Committee should want him for general service it should consult the department concerned. Mr. L. W. Wardo was superintendent in the same department and Major Lemesurier said he was prepared to do any general service training as his official duties permitted. He was exempted from general service for six months but not from such general service training as was consistent with his Government work. A similar order was passed in the case of Mr. L. M. J. Mathias. As Messrs. J. C. Gonsalves, H. J. H. Frost and A. L. Cannell belonged to the same category as Mr. Mellor, the Tribunal passed similar order in their cases also.

APPLICATION OF PUNJAB SECRETARIAT.

The Punjab secretariat had applied for exemption in case of Mr. R. P. Hadow, an assistant in the Irrigation Department which would be seriously disorganised in case he should be withdrawn from it. It was also urged that the work was very important and had a very important connection with the war. In consideration of these circumstances the Tribunal granted him exemption for six months, but not from such general service training as was consistent with his official work.

Mr. H. S. Dela Rue Browne, electrical engineer, was granted total exemption on the strength of medical certificate.

Only two applicants have till now been totally refused all exemption. First of these was Mr. C. J. Fendall, a farmer who owned some 80 to 100 acres at a place some sixty miles from here. He pleaded for total exemption from general service including general service training and said he would be glad to do any local service that might be demanded from him. His reasons were that his father and mother were far too advanced in age to do any work in connection with the farm, especially that portion of it which requires the management of the coolies and of cattle, that it would cost him much beyond what he could bear if he had to come often to Simla for undergoing the training, and finally that the wheat crop was ready for harvest and if he should not gather it in time the whole crop would be ruined. Major Low thought that arrangements for training could be made in such a way as to cost him the minimum aount of trouble and money and as the reasons pleaded were not of national importance the Tribunal did not grant him any exemption and asked him to be enrolled.

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

The second applicant whose application was similarly refused, was Mr. E. C. J. Fernandes, Accountant, Office of the Accountant-General of Railways, who stated that from a study of man he did not believe that the war was the best way of meeting the present difficulties. He was, in short, a conscientious objector and thought he should not shoulder a musket. He was prepared to do any work in connection with ambulance work, where he said he would be of help to victims of the war. The President in refusing exemption, prayed for, observed he quite respected conscience, but he thought training would do him good though he trusted the contingency when he would be called upon to do any general service would not arise. Mr. E. Burdon, Additional Deputy Financial Adviser, Government of India, appeared before the Tribunal for the Hon. Mr. G. B. H. Pell, Financial Adviser to the Military Department, and Member, Munitions Board, himself, and Messrs. J. Parlby and P. F. Maher, but withdrew the application for Mr. Pell, as he had been specially exempted by a Government order. In the case of Mr. Burton himself the Tribunal granted him exemption for six months from general service, but not from such general service training as was consistent with his official duties. In the case of Mr. Perlby who was away at Basra and who would not be back to Simla before 3 months, it was stated that his name had been removed from the register and that he should be registered again on his return to India. Total exemption for four months was granted to Mr. P. F. Maher who was now touring through India in connection with Government work.

Two other officers of military finance, Messrs. R. Coburn and J. W. Young, were given exemption on similar terms to that granted to Mr. Burdon.

Mr. W. Jordon, butler to his Excellency the Viceroy, was granted total exemption on medical certificate.

The Tribunal rose for the day.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL.

OVER 100 CASES DISPOSED OF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Calcutta Exemption Tribunal concluded its labours for the present to-day, when over one hundred cases were disposed of. There will be a break of a month or a little more, after which the Tribunal will sit again. To-day the Tribunal first dealt with an application by the Calcutta Port Commissioners on behalf of three employees. Mr. S. C. Williams, officiating Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners stated that before making the application there was a matter he wished to bring to the notice of the Tribunal. Forty-three men of Port Commissioners who had been put on special local service by the Tribunal had now been transferred to 2nd Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. He wished to know whether drills would be arranged for these men in accordance with certificates granted to them or not. He was in communication with Colonel Pugh and Adjutant of 2nd C. V. R. about the matter.

The President thought it would be better to let the matter stand over until the Port Commissioner heard from military authorities.

Mr. Parket, third engineer of the "Guide," and Mr. Rixon of light vessel were exempted from all service till the end of the year and Mr. J. J. Chapman, yard inspector, who had just returned from Mesopotamia, was put on special local service training on ground of exigencies of work.

The Controller of Currency applied on behalf of Mr. R. B. Dean who is in charge of the Currency Office. He is a member of Port Defence Corps, Naval Branch. The Tribunal exempted Mr. Dean from general service till the end of the year, but made him liable for general service training locally. Mr. D. L. Macpherson, Superintendent of Munitions, applied for exemption for himself and five assistants. Two were given absolute exemption and one was made liable for local service which would be in Calcutta. Mr. Macpherson and two others were exempted from all service till the end of the year.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT AND CO.'S APPLICATION.

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. applied for exemption for Mr. D. J. Phemby on ground of exigencies of work. The application stated that five members of the staff had joined the army since the war broke out. Mr. Phemby was exempted from all service up to 30th June, but was made liable to general service training from 1st July to 15th September and thereafter to be exempted from all service till the end of the year.

Mr. J. K. Robson, rector of Bishop's College School asked for exemption from general service but said he was willing to do his drills in Calcutta. He had one hundred and sixty boys under him and the work of the school would suffer if he was sent away from Calcutta. He had been a volunteer ever since he came out to India and was an extra sufficient in Calcutta Scottish. The application was supported by the Bishop of Calcutta.

The Tribunal exempted Mr. Robson from general service till the end of the year, but made him liable for general service training which should be in Calcutta.

The Tribunal exempted fourteen assistants of Messrs. Kilburn and Company from all service till the end of September, some were made liable for general and some local service training.

Mr. D. B. Meek, Meteorologist, Government of Bengal, who had been placed in class "A" applier for exemption from service outside Calcutta. The Tribunal exempted him from general service till the end of the year, but made him liable to general service training locally.

The Imperial Tobacco Company applied for exemption on behalf of eight assistants. The application stated that since the war broke out thirty-seven per cent. of the staff had joined the army. The staff had been reduced to five. Two were exempted from general service up to 31st October and the application for the rest was withdrawn.

Mr. E. D. Jacob who said that he was the warder of Bethel Synagogue in Pollock Street and Mr. E. Solomon the beadle of Majhan David Synagogue in Canning Street applied for exemptions. They said they had to attend service at their synagogue every morning and evening. Both were exempted from general service to the end of the year but were liable for local service in Calcutta.

Usual orders governing collieries were passed:—Messrs. Anderson Wright and Co. 3., Messrs. Andrew Yule Co. 24., Messrs. Macneil and Co. 6., Messrs. Martin and Co. 6.

Mr. Knox, Deputy Superintending Engineed A.L.I.S.N. Co. applied for exemption as he was at present ill in hospital. He was exempted from all service up to 31st July and thereafter liable for local service special arrangements being made for drills.

MYSORE TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTIONS TO DARBAR OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 18.

The Exemption Tribunal for Mysore sat in the Residency court room at 11.30 to-day. Major St. G. Tucker, First Assistant Resident, presided, Mr. Lake was non-official member, Lt.-Col. P. A. Barton, military member, and Col. Kauntze was the military representative.

Applications of planting concerns were first considered. Only three of them applied Mr. C. W. G. Morris was exempted. Mr. R. C. Morris claimed exemption as he had to manage four estates, and his case was referred to the Selection Committee. Mr. H. Alardice was asked to produce a medical certificate.

The Tribunal then proceeded with the consideration of applications' of officials employed under the Mysore Durbar. Mr. Lake continued to sit as the non-official member as Mr. Boring had to present applications on behalf of the Durbar. In the case of police officials in the Durbar service, total exemption was granted similar to what was done in British India. In the matters of applications from the Line Inspector of Electrical Department and railway employees who live away from Bangalore or Mysore, exemption was given for three months; in the meantime, the military authorities will make arrangements for their training.

Mr. Alderton, Superintendent of Technical Institute, claimed exemption and was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. A. R. Banuerjea, I.C.S., who was born in England, came within the definition of European British Subject claimed exemption and stated his work as Councillor of the Mysore Government took the whole of his time. He was totally exempted. Mr. P. F. Bowring, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, was asked to undergo training for local service. Applications of Professors Metcalfe, Usher, Mcalpine, Mcintosh and Sell were referred to the Selection Committee. The application of Mr. H. D. Rice, Executive Engineer, Mysore Railways was referred to the selection committee and Mr. Berry, Loco Superintendent, Mysore Railways, was given three months' extension and the Durbar to be addressed to enable him to undergo training. Altogether 33 applications of Mysore officials were considered and disposed of by the Tribunal.

Thirty-five applications from various people in the Province were then considered and disposed of when Mr. Shirley Tremearne sat as non-official representative.

ALLAHABAD TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

At the third sitting of the Allahabad Exemption Tribunal, Mr. Justice Walsh was granted total exemption on the application of the District Magistrate under the direction of the local Government.

The application of Mr. Callaghan of Messrs. Spencer and Co., Electrical Engineers, was refused.

Mr. H. M. Lucas, a pupil of St. Joseph's School asked for exemption on the ground his studies would be hampered as he was preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination. The application was refused.

The application of Mr. Antonio, Government Auditor, was also rejected.

MR. GERARD'S INDICTMENT OF GERMANS.

PRISON CAMP BARBARITIES.

For the first time since his return to this country, says the New York correspondent of "The Times," Mr. Gerard on April 9 unburdened himself of some of the facts he gathered, as United States Ambassador in Berlin, regarding the treatment of British prisoners in captivity. He was speeking at a dinner of the Canadian Club, New York.

"I want to tell you Canadians (he said) some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in German prisoner of war camps. You sitting here cannot imagine the horror of living two and a half years in a German prison camp. I know because I saw. One day I read in the "North-German Gazette" that a number of inhabitants of a northern German town had been found guilty and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment for improper and unpatriotic conduct towards prisoners of war, and that their names might be published and exposed to shame, and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come. I said to myself, "Good; at last some of these Germans are to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war."

I directed the American Consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was found necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to a curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and thirsty. The townspeople gave them food and drink, and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to obloquy. I had seen small boys, with German simplicity and kindness, march about the prison camp armed with bows and arrows and shoot arrows tipped with nails at the prisoners, but I had not previously heard anything quite like this. I had read in history that at the beginning of the Reformation Martin Luther nailed his thesis to the door of a cathedral. After this you know whom I would like to have nailed to that door.

Another time there was typhus fever in a camp where Russians were interned. Declaring that all the Allies should stick together, the Germans placed English and French prisoners with the Russians in the typhus camp, thus condemning numbers of them to certain death. At another camp I visited they had trained German sheep dogs to bite the British, and when the guards went through the camp they took trained dogs with them, and it was seldom the animals failed to bite British soldiers. I complained in Berlin about the matter, and for a long time my complaint was unnoticed. Nothing was done until I told the Commandant that I was a very good pistol shot and that I was thinking about going out shooting some trained dogs and seeing what they would do about it. Shortly after the Commandant was removed.

A Lucknow telegram says:—In accordance with the time-honoured custom, the 10th Middlesex Regiment were given holiday on Albuhera Day for which an enjoyable programme was arranged. The Middlesex men lost a hockey match against the Mohomed Bagh Club by two goals to one, but defeated Devon, R.F.A., at football by two to love. Corporals and Sergeants of Middlesex invited their comrades of the artillery to a convivial evening and quite a strong party sat down to a capital dinner. The musical and histrionic talents of the Middlesex Regiment were shown to advantage in the concert which successfully wound up the day's doings.

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UNCONTROLLED PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS HELPLESS.

The following letter appears in the Home press:—

To-day we are confronted with a National Debt of 4,000 millions, and if the war lasts another year the nation will be burdened with a 6,000 million debt; the charge for yearly interest alone will be 300 millions.

On April 4, 1916, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget, stated ("Hansard," col. 1,053) "that our total expenditure for this present financial year would be five million pounds per day." He added: "I confess frankly that I shall be disappointed if serious economies cannot be effected in the course of the year and this large total reduced." The present expenditure is £7,000,000 per day. The new national luxury of Government State Departments will, if it continues, smother the State; their number grows fast, and the cost comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The above figures are ample proof that our national expenditure is completely out of hand, and it is unnecessary to refer in detail to the waste in administration. Countless cases are recorded in "Hansard," which were not refuted by the Government. Did a nation ever make sacrifices so readily as this nation has done during the last thirty months, and did a Government ever expend the nation's resources so freely?

The practical question is: What can the House of Commons do to help the Government to wage this war effectively and meet the difficulties which the war has brought? Ministers in the late and in this Government paid and pay lip-service to economy. In reality few care. Control over expenditure by the House of Commons has practically gone. The House of Commons at present is helpless. The Government have decided to rule without the House of Commons. The Treasury has waived its control: most departments are a law unto themselves, and no one interposes to check their expenditure. Several subtle psychological influences which were a check on expenditure in the past have disappeared. For instance, the Government of the day does not require to raise by taxation the necessary revenues, instead, the money is borrowed.

The foundation of the House of Commons is control of expenditure, but the necessary knowledge is deliberately withheld. Without knowledge control cannot be effected. Without discussion the present position cannot be remedied. Publicity in these matters is not a danger, but a safeguard. Honest finance can never be achieved without publicity. Obscurity and lack of knowledge cover up mistakes and enable these mistakes to be repeated.

Are we getting value for our colossal expenditure? That is the kernel of the whole position. Thirty-five members, representative of all parties—including the right and left wing of each party—have tabled a resolution demanding that a Committee of the House be appointed, with power to review all national expenditure, examine Ministers and officials, and report to the House, and thus to the public. Inquiry after the war is over, and when the money has been spent, will serve little purpose. What is needed is a check to-day to conserve our resources and enable the nation to stay the course. Will public opinion support this demand?—Yours, &c.,

GERSHOM STEWART.	LEIF JONES.
CHAS. S. HENRY.	HENRY CRAIK.
F. G. BANBURY.	GEORGE J. WARDLE.
PERCY A. HARRIS.	F. W. GOLDSTONE.
JOHN GRETTON.	GODFREY P. COLLINS.

House of Commons, April 18.

SPAIN'S DESTINY AT STAKE.

COUNT ROMANONES'S VIEWS ON COUNTRY'S POLICY.

An official Note issued at Madrid states that Count Romanones in the message communicating his resignation to the King said:

"My profound conviction, based on a full acquaintance with the facts, is that the defence of Spain and her vital interests cannot be effectively assured if our policy continues to follow its present course."

Count Romanones added: "I consider that Spain is the trustee of the spiritual inheritance of a great race. By her historical traditions she ought to aspire to lead the moral confederation of all the nations united with her by ties of blood. But this aspiration would be definitely destroyed if at a time as decisive for the present as for the future Spain should appear as morally separated from these nations. This is my conviction in regard to the destinies of my country, and would be impossible for me to govern honourably if my acts were not in accord with my sentiments."

After having studied public feeling in Spain, Count Romanones stated that he was forced to admit that a large section of the country, and some of his own party, did not share his views.

The King, on being assured by Count Romanones that his decision was irrevocable, stated that he desired the Liberal Party to continue in power and that he would therefore entrust the Marquis d'Alhucemas with the formation of the new Cabinet.

LONDON'S STREET ACCIDENTS IN 1916.

Street accidents in London during 1916, according to a Home Office return, numbered 845 (fatal) and 21,928 (non-fatal). Nearly 4,000 of the non-fatal accidents were caused by tramcars and 2,548 by omnibuses. The figures for England and Wales were 2,393 (fatal) and 46,000 (non-fatal).

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

I

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was beginning to think after the appearance in your columns of my letter upon the subject of the "Kurla Municipality" that the parties concerned were prepared to alow judgment against them to go by default when the head of that body has appeared in your columns with an attempt to negative the questioning spirit of my letter. As for all the criticism be directs at the 'mask" of my pseudonym I need only say that the President must know 't is by no means a new and a startling feature in every day newspaper correspondence.

Where, Sir, will you find the most damning proofs of Municipal Councillors falling short of a high and adequate conception of their duty and responsibility if not in the general wretchedness and the uncomfortable appearance of their soil under their municipal guardianship? As it is, the roads and the general outlook of Kurla from a municipal point of view supply the need of a vote of censure as it were upon the totally unmasterly manner in which the constituents of the Municipal Board conduct their deliberations and carry them out, Heaven knows through what fantastic executive!

Sir, I am of opinion that a body like the Municipal Board anywhere on earth must never hope to escape criticism from the ratepayers merely on the ground that it is striving. The residents here recollect well enough how so recently as a few months ago the Municipal Board under the guiding power of Mr. Bilgrami decided to abolish the system of water supply through public taps under certain conditions of their own and how upon suiting such a resolution to action they had to encounter clamour and deprecation from all quarters—the Mills taking the lead. The Collector, the sufferers remember, had to be appealed to and stepped in to give back to the public what they had been thoughtlessly deprived of by the supposed promoters of Municipal happiness.

Then I may refer to the notoriety which the President and all who thought with him gained for themselves as the result of their issuing warrants against houseowners residing in Bombay and having property of their own in Kurla for the recovery of sundry taxes in arrear. The silliness of such a step had ultimately to be ruled out by the Bombay Municipality. But the public at large will be pathetically amused to learn, as much as we Kurla people had been ourselves, that Mr. Hussein Sheriff—perhaps the only energetic and independent member on the Board brought in so opportunely a bold vote of censure upon the forgetful President who himself was at the same time in arrears.

What with the disgraceful lighting of our Municipality and the drainage which is contrary to all known and appreciated systems, the Municipal Machinery skids along with Mr. Bilgrami at the top of its destiny, and having the Secretary as his prime favourite. Nothing I opine, would prove more felicitous than to accommodate a short hand reporter in the Municipal meeting room.

But I need not, I think, to go into greater details. And if my attempt to ventilate that which it would be inglorious to conceal, succeeds in awakening the Kurla Municipality to a more *bona fide* carrying out of their duty the encroachment I have had to make upon your space will not have been in vain.—Yours, etc.

"ANTI-HUMBUG RATEPAYER."

Kurla May 14.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 3rd instant a letter appeared over the signature of "Anti-Humbug Ratepayer" which can safely be corroborated, considering the fallacies on the part of the members of the Kurla Municipality, which have been exposed. No doubt, the Municipal Institutions cannot boast of perfection all round as stated by the President himself in your issue of today, the 8th instant. Perhaps "Anti-Humbug Ratepayer" will cite some specific reasonable grievance in due course unmasking himself if he may choose to do so.

Mr. Editor, I had the misfortune of being on the Kurla Municipal Board myself some time back; but the state of civic affairs remains the same as it was except a few lamps and a few water taps seen here and there.

The name of the Bandra Municipality had become a by-word for a short time but because it may not be so here, I come forward in my own name to endorse every word of "Anti-Humbug Ratepayer." It is known that Kurla gets a good breeze from Bandra.—Yours, etc.

MANOHAR C. BHAVE.

Takya Hall, Kurla.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry I am forced to enter into this controversy by the President's letter in your yesterday's paper.

Your correspondent says "Will he point out a specific reasonable grievance for..... and the same was not heeded by the Municipality?" Well, the only reply to this is that the writer is not a regular reader of your paper. If he wants to learn *some* of the grievances of the Kurla public let him turn his eye to the letter appearing in your paper of the 12th or 13th of November 1915 under the heading of "Kurla Grievances." The grievances complained of therein are still as they were described in that letter. It is indeed an irony of fate that these grievances have remained to be redressed though there are elected members like Prof. N. B. Ranade and others.—Yours, etc.

KUSOOM.

Dadar, May 15, 1917.

RIOT IN MAJULIGHAR TEA GARDEN.

ASSISTANT MANEGER ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TEZPUR (ASSAM), April 17.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred in Majulighar Tea Garden in which it is alleged Mr. A. C. Brett, Assistant Manager of the Garden, has been assaulted by the coolies. It is said that Mr. H. C. Jennings, the manager of Garden, found fault with a cooly and detained him for some time. On hearing this a number of coolies proceeded to the spot with lathis, bamboos and daos. Mr. Brett and Mr. A. M. Gray on hearing this, came to the place. The coolies demanded release of the man, which being done, they at once jumped upon Mr. Brett and assaulted him severely.

Mr. Carnac, Superintendent of Police, is enquiring into the case. Several arrests have been made.

EXPORT OF MICA.

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The Government of India consider it desirable to make an announcement with reference to the conditions governing the export of mica. They are informed that there is a keen demand for ruby block mica in London for munitions purposes and all qualities and sizes, both of government and trade descriptions, may be shipped freely to London without any restriction whatever. The Government agency for certifying exports no longer exists and dealers and shippers are invited to sell their stocks of block mica freey for export to London. They are advised, however, to have their consignments very carefully sorted before export, whether at Calcutta, or upcountry, as it is understood that higher prices are obtainable in London for carefully selected mica of the better grades.

The steamship agents represented on Liners Conference at Calcutta have agreed to provide space on their steamers where practicable for cases of block mica shipped to London. Transport facilities will also be provided by the railway companies and exchange facilities by the banks. Exporters may apply to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence for further information, or for advice in case of difficulties. Although mica may be consigned freely to any private importer in London, the British Government reserve the right to requisition any consignment on arrival if required for military munitions. There is no objection to shipments being made under contract for sale to the United States on condition that the cases are shipped via London. Re-exported the United States will be permitted. But in no circumstances whatever will direct shipments be permitted to the United States of America, or to any destination other than the United Kingdom. Although as already stated the special Government Agency in India has been abolished and the Government and trade descriptions may be shipped freely on private account to London, Government will continue to requisition stocks which are found to be unreasonably withheld either at Calcutta, or upcountry. These stocks will be requisitioned at Government rates by means of the agency notified for the purposes.

Mr. G. G. Sim, officiating Financial Secretary, United Provinces, will on being relieved by Mr. Pim, be placed on special duty in the Secretariat.

Justice Twomey of the Burma Chief Court has been given one month's extension of leave from May 9th. Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, it is said, is not returning to Burma on completion of six months' leave.

Mr. S. W. Cooks, I.C.S., Director Public Instruction, Burma, has been appointed member of the Provincial Committee formed in connection with the proposed visit of the Indian Industrial Commission to Burma, in succession to Mr. J. G. Covernton, C.I.E., who has left the province.

HOW OUR GRANDMOTHERS MANAGED TO KEEP YOUNG AT SIXTY.

A LADY READER EXPLAINS THE SECRET.

"Nowadays," writes one of our lady readers, "a woman is considered old when she reaches the age of fifty, and certainly most women of to-day look their age. Yet," she continues, "when I was a young girl, women of forty-five and fifty looked comparatively young, and my own mother, who lived to the age of seventy-nine, had a clear and delicately tinted complexion up till the time of her death. She often used to say she owed her lovely skin entirely to the use of the following lotion: 2 oz. rosewater, 1 dram tincture of benzoin, and 2 oz. flowers of oxzoin. The ingredients can be obtained from any chemist, and when thoroughly mixed, should be applied with a soft cloth. I have used the lotion myself for over twenty years, and since I commenced applying it I have not had the slightest trouble from dryness or skin blemishes of any sort, and even now, people tell me I look about thirty-nine, although I celebrated my fifty-first birthday last month, and I know this preparation has preserved the youthful bloom in my cheeks and kept my skin beautifully clear and smooth. Every girl or woman who wishes to possess or preserve a delightfully attractive complexion should certainly try it." 7778

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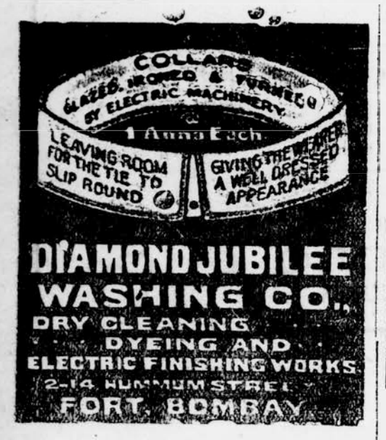

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INSOLVENCY COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

At the vacation sitting of the Insolvency Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah presided as Commissioner in Insolvency and disposed of the following matters among others.

In re. Dossabhoy Rustomji, an insolvent, Mr. Kapadia applied for an extension of the interim order of protection for 1 month. His Lordship gave the required extension.

In the matter of Rahim Joosab, an insolvent, Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for a day to be fixed for approval of a scheme of composition arrived at between the insolvent and his creditors. His Lordship fixed the 5th of June, 1917.

In the matter of Dhanjibhai Framji, an insolvent, Mr. Motivala appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim protection order. Mr. Kapadia appeared for the opposing creditor Maruti Ramji to oppose. His Lordship granted an interim protection order for 3 months.

In the matter of Essac Haji Cassam and Umar Haji Cassam, insolvents, Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the insolvents and applied for a day to be fixed for approval of a scheme of composition arrived at between the insolvents and their creditors and approved of by the creditors, under section 28 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. His Lordship fixed the 5th of June, 1917.

In the matter of Shamrii Framji Aga, an insolvent, Mr. P. B. Vachha appeared for the insolvent and applied for leave to amend the schedule filed by the insolvent. His Lordship granted leave.

APPLICATION TO ANNUL ADJUDICATION ORDER.

In the matter of Bahadarmal Nemani, an insolvent, and Mangalal Narmal, petitioning creditors.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the insolvent in support of a rule *nisi* to show cause why the order of adjudication adjudging Bahadarmal Nemani as insolvent on the 4th of May, 1917, should not be annulled.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for Mangalal Narmal, the petitioning creditor, to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the Official Assignee and other creditors to show cause.

Briefly the facts are that Bahadarmal Nemani is a broker in cotton having his *pedhi* at 3rd Bhoiwada. He had various dealings in cotton and was indebted mainly in respect of *Vayda* transactions to the extent of Rs. 80,000. He was indebted to the petitioning creditors in the sum of Rs. 7,300 and odd, and to other creditors represented by Mr. Mirza to the extent of Rs. 45,000. He was adjudicated insolvent on the 4th of May by Marlon J., at the instance of the petitioning creditors. Subsequently a rule *nisi* was obtained by the insolvent for the annulment of the adjudication order on the ground that he was able to pay his creditors in full and had not committed any acts of insolvency. The rule was argued before his Lordship yesterday.

BAHADARMAL'S PROPOSAL.

At the outset Mr. Setalvad submitted that this matter could shortly be put an end to. There were many affidavits and the grounds for adjudication were flimsy. But before going into the merits, he proposed this. Their position was this. They had immoveable property worth Rs. 85,000. All the debts put in together did not go beyond Rs. 79,000. Further it must be remembered that these were *Teji Mandi* transactions in cotton and the claims were not liquidated sums of money, but damages only, which were quite uncertain. Counsel, therefore, proposed that his client would furnish security to the extent of Rs. 80,000, for any claims for which the creditors might file suits and the order of adjudication should be annulled. The order blasted their reputation and hampered their business. This could be done under section 21, clause 2, of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and under that section his Lordship had to exercise his discretion and see whether the proposal which his client made was reasonable or not.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Mirza did not accede to the proposal.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that under section 21, clause 2, the Court had discretion to accept his proposal. If his client gave a bond, and the creditors' interests were more than safeguarded his Lordship could exercise his discretion and accept the proposal.

Mr. Wadia said that there were other creditors and they were not in a position to answer these objections. This proposal was sprung upon them. Mr. Mirza also took a similar objection.

Mr. Setalvad offered to pay roughly Rs. 45,000 in cash (debts which were admitted) and security to the extent of 2 lakhs.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Lordship said that before exercising his discretion under section 21, clause 2, he would also like to hear counsel on the merits and see whether the order of adjudication was justified. Lengthy arguments were addressed by counsel on the merits and his Lordship said that he would deliver his judgment to-day.

RESTRICTION OF SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly find some space in your well read paper for the following article which is of the utmost importance to Indian merchants and agriculturists:—

The attention of our sympathetic finance minister has been rightly drawn, which we fear is rather late, by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to stop the forward current of the dislocation of trade and the falling down to some extent of the prices of our raw products, on account of the existing deplorable restriction on the sales of the Council Bills. The Indian merchants waited and waited for the relief like the inmates of a burning house for the expected arrival of the fire brigade, but so far no proper remedy has been applied to safeguard our merchants and agriculturists and to relieve helpless India from the existing unnatural stringency of the money market. Millions of rupees of poor India have been blocked up in England and the Far East for the facilities of the mercantile wants of those countries. Can India afford this blockade to her limited financial resources when her industrial expansion is widely considered.

The first and the principal thing for the expansion of trade and industry is to have a well laid and practicable plan of fiscal autonomy. It is high time now that our other Indian Chambers and Associations should wake up and make an agitation about this important matter before they are too late.—Yours, etc.

P. H. SHAH.

Bombay, May 16th.

CLOTH MERCHANT VICTIMISED.

A RESOURCEFUL CHEAT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Sevalrai, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Haridas Nanji, a Kopoto, with cheating Valabhdas Morarji Kaiyanji, a cloth merchant, in respect of Rs. 605. Mr. Reuben Solomon defended the accused.

On the 31st December last, Valabhdas lodged a complaint at the Princess Street Police station that his "mehta," Kashiram Keshowji, had absconded with Rs. 4,000, which he had collected from his master's customers. The accused, having come to know of this, went to the complainant's shop, where he was in the habit of going, and told him he was in a position to make enquiries about Kashiram through his cousin, Mulji Bhanji, whom he represented to be a Police "jemadar" at Shihore in the Bhavnagar State. He produced a letter purporting to have been received from Mulji, who, he said, wanted Rs. 25 to communicate the information about Kashiram. The complainant paid Rs. 25 to the accused, who again came the next day saying some more money was required to pay a "patel" at Shihore who, he said, was harbouring Kashiram. He further represented that some more money was required to pay a vahivatdar and to the Durbar as the durbari tax for giving up the accused. On these and similar other false pretences he obtained in all Rs. 603 from the complainant. Subsequently the complainant was called to the Police station and informed that Kashiram had been arrested. The complainant then knew that the accused had told him false stories and cheated him and he informed the Police accordingly. It was found that no such person described as Mulji existed in the Police force there.

ACCUSED BEGS FOR MERCY.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had taken only Rs. 430 from the complainant. He was recently married and his wife would be left without support if he were sent to jail. He prayed for mercy.

The complainant said he had believed all the stories told by the accused, because the latter had made about half a dozen pilgrimages to holy places.

The Magistrate characterised the accused's conduct as disgraceful, but in view of the fact that this was his first offence and taking into consideration his plea of mercy he sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 800. Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 603 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

SMOKING IN A COTTON GODOWN.

CHARGE AGAINST A MUCCADAM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Sykes charged Jamnadas Liladhur, a cotton "muccadam," with smoking a cigarette in a room containing samples of cotton on the Colaba Cotton Green, and thus endangering human life as well as property. Mr. Mohanlal Desai defended the accused.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused, as there was no evidence to show that the accused was smoking negligently, and warned him to be very careful in future.

TODDY SMUGGLERS FINED RS. 3.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Excise Sub-Inspector Jilani charged Gokul Vithal with transporting 24 drams of toddy, from Santa Cruz to Marine Lines, and F. X. Martin, a Goanese, with transporting six drams of country liquor from Poona to Bombay, without a license. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 3 each.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Mahadeo Rama, a coolie, with possessing liquor in a military area, viz. No. 3 shed, Alexandra Dock. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10, in default, to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT CURRY ROAD.

TELEGRAPHIST RUN OVER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Nilkanth Amrit Datir, aged 24 years, employed as a telegraph master at Dadar. The evidence was to the effect that driver Parkes in charge of No. 4 up-mail on Thursday, whilst nearing Currey Road, saw the deceased on the line and whistled. The deceased turned round and looked towards the train. He stepped clear of the line and the driver missed sight of him. When the engine came near the place where the deceased was observed the fireman saw him jumping across the culvert The deceased fell back on the line and was run over by the train. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TRAGEDY IN A MILL.

OILMAN CAUGHT IN THE SHAFTING AND CRUHED TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Luxman Succaram, aged thirty years, employed as an oil-man in the Morarji Goculdas mill at Parel. The deceased was seen oiling the machines as usual on Thursday. Suddenly a cry was heard and he was subsequently seen being whirled round the shafting, his dhotar having been caught. The shafting was one foot from the ground. The engine was stopped, when the deceased was found dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SENTRIES AND SWIMMERS IN BACK BAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In this warm weather a large number of persons betake themselves to the beach between Marine Lines and Church Gate to enjoy a cool refreshing morning bath. A few yards away Indian soldiers are stationed to guard the cable ropes laid underneath the sands. These men do not appear to have definite instructions as to their duty. Sometimes bathers are allowed to have access to the sea at a particular point, at other times they are not, at the whim of he men who happen at the moment to be on duty. Swimmers shall or shall not go beyond particular distance from the shore at the fancy of the sentinels for the time being on duty? It causes great irritation to have to submit to the freaks of these soldiers. This morning the writer with a few other swimmers was needlessly subjected to much inconvenience by being hauled up before an Indian officer half a mile away for the crime of swimming at a particular place (which is far away from the cable to guard which the men are stationed), where they have been swimming for months past without molestation from previous military occupants of the cable cabin. Different men stationed at different hours appear to have different notions of their duty.—Yours, etc.

P.

Bombay, May 17th.

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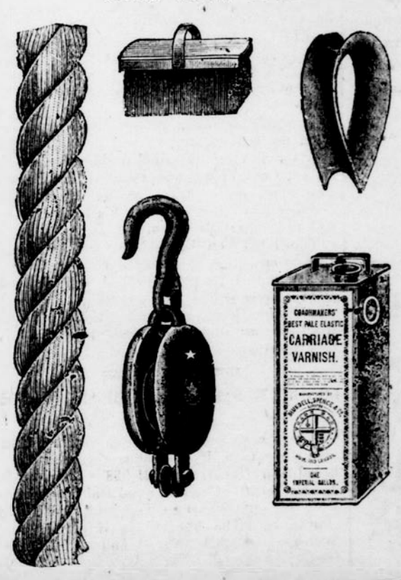

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THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

SIR E. CARSON'S DEFENCE OF ADMIRALTY.

The management of the British blockade of Germany was discussed in both Houses of Parliament on the 27th ultimo. In the Commons the subject was brought forward by Mr. Hewins who said there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the country. Statements in circulation about the starving condition of Germany were just a little discounted in responsible quarters. (Hear, hear.) He thought he was not far wrong in saying that the general impression was that our blockade had been an important contributory cause of hardship in Germany, but it had not yet been so successful as to either satisfy the expectations of the people of England or entirely to justify the fears of Germany. There was a feeling that the Government did not know precisely where it was going or what it was doing. They could not make up their minds what to do with neutrals.

It was not altogether a good thing that the Minister of Blockade should be identified with the Foreign Office. (Hear, hear.) There was not a single neutral country that was not full of German intrigue. The war was being as much carried on within neutral countries as on the Western front. That must enormously affect the efficien y of the blockade. The Germans had a complete grasp of the relation of different parts of their policy—blockade, foreign policy, economic permeation and so forth. Early in the war the extent to which neutrals were supplying Germany with food was a scandal. (Hear, hear.) That was no longer the case; it had been brought within bounds by the rationing system. But a proper rationing system could not be organised unless the Government had at command a small body of men with the most intimate knowledge of the needs of the country being rationed. Then there was the question of feeding stuffs. We should be very silly to facilitiate any measure allowing the importation of feeding stuffs to neutral countries which were unquestionably going to feed our enemies. (Cheers.)

ADMIRALTY DEFENDED.

After Lord R. Cecil had made a statement in reply, Sir E. Carson rose and said:—I wish to remove a misapprehension which from time to time arises in the debates in this House and in the Press. I have seen the absurd statement made that if you only leave the blockade to the Admiralty all will be right. It only requires a very few seconds to show how absurd that statement is. The policy of the country, whatever it may be, must be the policy not only of the Foreign Office or the Navy, but of the Cabinet, and the Cabinet having laid down the policy, the Foreign Office, by negotiation and action, has to try and see that that policy is carried out. Those who say, "Leave it to the Navy and the blockade will be all right, and nothing will go into Germany," do not see what it means. It means that the Navy is to seize every neutral ship, take it into port, and take the goods out that are bound for neutral countries. They never imagine for a moment that we are dealing with neutrals who export and neutrals who import. Where should we be if this kind of duty was put upon the Admiralty? Those who put forth that doctrine mean that we should go to war with everyone.

There are stories told that some unseen hand is at the back of the Admiralty. I went through all these operations with men at the Admiralty who are acquainted with the facts. So far as I could gather from them they were perfectly satisfied not only that the policy laid down by the Government was being carried out between the Foreign Office and themselves to the best advantage of the country, but that the policy itself was the only possible policy having regard to the obligations that would ensue if we tried to adopt a more aggressive attitude towards neutrals with whom we are on perfectly friendly terms. I found that after the way in which the matter had been arranged by the Foreign Office the blockade was enormously assisted by the agreement they had entered into with Africa. It would not be possible with the force we have to examine every ship passing into Kirkwall. That arrangement would irritate the neutral importer and exporter. I have discussed this matter with naval experts, including the First Sea Lord, who told me that he knew no other system save that which is being carried out by which you could carry on a blockade under the circumstances in which we are placed. I don't really understand what is the alternative.

THE BEST SYSTEM.

Some hon. members say there is uneasiness in the country because goods are getting into Germany, but I have not heard a single suggestion as to how we are to prevent, that any further than we have gone. Will any hon. gentleman say that we ought to prevent anything going to Norway which by any possibility can go to Germany? The system we have adopted is the best for minimising imports through neutral countries into Germany. I do not know by what right we can prevent feeding stuffs from going into Germany. As to the doctrine of continuous voyage it is said that if you send feeding stuffs into Denmark or Holland they may be used for feeding pigs, which may or may not go into Germany. On the same theory you ought to ask America to starve neutral countries because the bread would be eaten by Norwegians who might go over the frontier.

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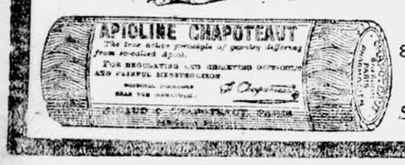

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced :—

LONDON, April 27.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C H Askew, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R H Attwater, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T S Baker, Londons.
Captain J E Black, Medicals.
Captain E J Blair, Medicals.
Lieut C S Bott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G G C Chilcott, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut D T Cousins, East Kents.
Second-Lieut U P Davies, Londons.
Lieut C E Fry, Field Artillery.
Captain R F Gerard, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H A Hayworth, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H J How, Londons.
Captain E Harrison, Medicals.
Lieut H F Hughes-Gibbs, Field Artillery.
Lieut L King, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H W Kiver, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H De M Leathes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Luscombe, Londons.
Major A J Martineau, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Moncur, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R D Monie, Field Artillery.
Captain L C Nott, Gloucesters.
Lieut-Col. T W Nott, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R P Perry, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E L Powell, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain N C Prince, West Ridings.
Lieut R Q Scott, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut B T Sergeant, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Sore, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain J K G Stafford, Warwicks.
Lieut W E Wallace, Royal Scots.
Lieut A H Woodgate, Suffolks.
Lieut S C Yeates, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Davidson, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R C Penketh, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A K Williamson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J V Addy, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Atkinson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H A Balls, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C Bartman, Londons.
Second-Lieut H J Beck, Londons.
Second-Lieut V Bell, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Betteridge, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C McM Betty, Bedfords.
Captain H S Blackwood, Londons.
Second-Lieut W G Bowditch, Londons.
Captain E E Broadway, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J W Cater, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R F Chatham, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J H Cooke, Londons.
Second-Lieut A G A Davies, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J W Dickson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C R W Efolliott, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R T Field, Londons.
Second-Lieut N S Flint, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut S C Fryers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Garman, Londons.
Second-Lieut W I Gibb, Londons.
Major W H Gosse, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Graham, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A L Gray, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R S C Hallett, Middlesex.
Captain E W Hamilton, Londons.
Second-Lieut C D Hampshire, Berkshires.
Lieut D D F Hazol, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J M Hendrie, Bedfords.
Lieut H Heys, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J S Hunter, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Jack, Essex.
Second-Lieut G Kerr, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J Leadbetter, Liverpools.
Lieut-Colonel L F Loader, Liverpools.
Major H H Lean, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain E Lefroy, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut B C Lewall, Londons.
Captain W N Mackenzie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Mackintosh-Walker, Seaforths.
Captain N Macleod, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G D Mayer, Londons.
Captain J F Menzies, Sherwoods.
Lieut J McK Menzies, Field Artillery.
Lieut T Millard, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H P M Milne, Horse Artillery.
Major E C Morgan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C S K Munroe, Middlesex.
Captain S W Neighbour Londons.
Second-Lieut C A J Nicholson, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut B C C Oliver, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut T Oliver, Northumberlands.
Lieut G R Page, Londons.
Second-Lieut P Palmer, Londons.
Second-Lieut E G W Pearse, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R J Phennah, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J D Piper, East Kents.
Captain S J Rhodes, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A A Riley, Middlesex.
Lieut W Robinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C G W Saunders, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut N B Saunders, Shropshires.
Lieut J H C Simpson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C S Smaliman, Londons.
Second-Lieut H M Smith, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W L Southon, Essex.
Second-Lieut A F F Thomas, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H Thomas, Londons.
Lieut E H Triggs, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S E Trotter, Londons.
Second-Lieut R H Turner, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut E H D Walker, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R Wallis, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Wherry, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G Wilding, Shropshires.
Lieut G W Williams, Warwicks.
Major F A L Wood, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D S Right, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut F L Wright Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G A Wright, Lincolns.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain H Agate, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Pickles, Border Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C K Greey, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Heensted, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Hyslop, Londons.

MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J H C Swinney, Northumberlands.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.—KILLED.

Second-Lieut P H Aspden, West Surreys should read Second-Lieut E H Aspden, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R L Davies, Engineers should read Lieut R L Davies, Engineers.

MISSING.

Lieut W O Russell, North Staffords should read Lieut W O Russell, Flying Corps.

LONDON, April 28.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A Ainslie, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H G Andrews, Middlesex.
Lieut R B Anderson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A C Baxter, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G B Care, Royal Scots.
Captain W F Cochrane, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut N R Edwards, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R Greenland, Durhams.
Captain J Lees, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut R M Meculloch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Macintosh, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S G Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Moore, Scottish Borderers
Second-Lieut H Snell, Londons.
Second-Lieut J O Taylor, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J N Stewart, Liverpools.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W M Musgrove, Border Regiment.
Lieut P I Richens, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Underwood, West Kents.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut P B Ainsworth, Durhams.
Captain J N Alexander, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T Allan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G Baker, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H M Bannister, Lincolns.
Lieut G W Bennett, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H L Bolton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W B Bonas, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R R Boyd, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J B Brown, Northumberlands.
Lieut W L F Brown, Field Artillery.
Lieut D Cogan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R F Collings, Northumberlands.
Captain H J Cotter, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G C A Cox, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J A Davidson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Dew, Londons.
Second-Lieut H H Dryland, Field Artillery.
Lieut A L Fletcher, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut L R Fraser, Londons.
Second-Lieut A B L Godson, North Staffords
Second-Lieut A L Gwillim, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L S Hatton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W E Hastings, Gordons.
Lieut T W Holder, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J J Houlisan, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut R R Humphrey, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P C Hutcheson, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain J H Hutton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Jaques, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Johnston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G King, Northumberlands.
Lieut L Leedhuham, York and Lancasters.
Lieut P H Lonsdale, York and Lancasters.
Major W H Mann, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut I Marshall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Mitchison, Londons.
Second-Lieut C W Mollison, Londons.
Second-Lieut T H Molyneux, Machinegun Corps.
Major H L Newton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Reed, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut R Pennington, Lincolns.
Lieut F Rochfort, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E O Rodger, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T W H Sampson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J E S Semple, Londons.
Second-Lieut F C Slater, Seaforths.
Captain C G Vickers, York and Lancasters.
Lieut D S H Walker Trenchmortar Battery
Lieut F F Wessel, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T J N Worley, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H M Woolf Border Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G A Newenham, Flying Corps.
Lieut L A T Strange, East Kents.
Lieut G D Turk, Essex.

LONDON, May 9.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.—DIED.

Lieut-Commander Edward L Milner Barry, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Harry S Murton, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DROWNED NOW NOT DROWNED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Guy D Smith, R. N.
Lieut William C A Meade, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Neville D M Hewitt, R. N.

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Lieut Hugh M Frewen, Volunteer Reserve.

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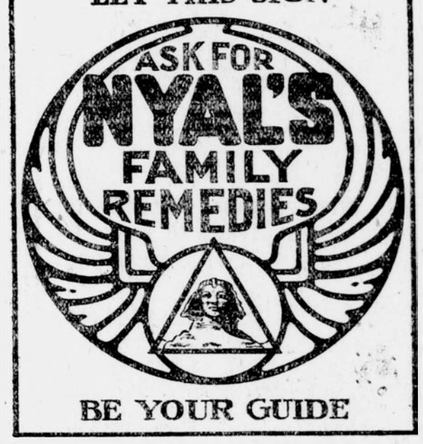

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